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A VICTORY FOR YALE.

SPRINGFIELD BEFORE THE RACE.

RESOURCES OF THE CITY EXHAUSTED—VICISSITUDES OF A LATE ARRIVAL—INTENSE INTEREST IN THE UNIVERSITY RACE—EFFECT OF THROWING IT OPEN TO ALL COLLEGES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 17.—The belief entertained by many that there would be less interest in the regatta on account of the large number of colleges competing has not been warranted by the results. The statement has been made again and again that in throwing open the race, and destroying the time-honored rivalry between Yale and Harvard, the character of the contest would be destroyed. The results have not been in accordance with this idea. Never was Springfield so crowded as it is to-day, and the attempt to accommodate the crowds of visitors is about as successful as that of the Long Branch Railroad, last year, to carry the swarms that went to see the contest between Harry Bassett and Longfellow. Throughout Wednesday students and their friends and their families poured into the place, making the staid City of Springfield exceedingly noisy. There are but two good hotels in the city—the Massasoit and the Haynes House—and very early in the evening both were crowded to the last degree, and refusing guests. When the unfortunates arrived by the last train, and found out the state of affairs, there was considerable wailing and gnashing of teeth, for at 11 o'clock it is somewhat difficult to find lodgings in a strange city. No one knows what would have happened if the Maine Liquor law had been in force, but, fortunately, the bars were open generally, and the drug-stores, foreseeing the rush for soda, did not close until midnight. Bands of young fellows, enlivened by the exhilarating soda, strolled through the streets singing patriotic melodies, evidently desperate of any chance of finding shelter. Others took refuge in billiard-rooms, agreeing with the proprietor to engage the tables until the gas was put out, and then to sleep upon them. There is a rumor current that one young fellow from Yale slept upon a bagatelle board, where the red ball was stuck in the nine hole. He has been complaining ever since of a pain in his shoulders, and declares that whenever he turned, the ball went right into his bones. All the tables in the principal hotels were occupied, and in many of the rooms there were seven and eight unhappy ones lying on mattresses on the floor, and exposed to the attacks of cockroaches, which abound in Springfield. Truly, the night before the regatta was by no means a pleasant one, but if it means anything, it must be that the interest of the public and the collegians generally has been greatly enhanced by the changed attitude of the leading universities. It will be well, therefore, if the good people of Springfield will at once accept the fact, and make larger preparations in future years.

The local authorities have taken the most praiseworthy steps to preserve order and morals during race week. Several faro-dealers from New-Haven and Hartford have been summarily squelched, and sent back to wicked Connecticut. During the whole of to-day, until the contests have been decided, the bars are to be closed. Every effort has been made to stop the selling of pools, and whatever the students may do among themselves, it is certain that public betting has been reduced to a minimum. The college authorities also have worked in the matter as well as they could, and have endeavored to spread abroad the idea that betting is against the best interests of the collegiate Olympian games. The word Olympian is used advisedly, because the sports to-day include an inter-collegiate foot-race, which is the only contest indeed that has any smack of antiquity about it. The regulation about closing the bars during this day has occasioned a little grumbling, but not much, because it is seemingly well understood that if any one wants something stronger than water all he has to do is to ask for sandwiches, and he will be shown into a back room well provided with dark-colored bottles. Among the eight young fellows who shared a room with your correspondent was one who narrated a previous experience at the Massasoit House: "I came in," said he, "gentlemen, and looked around in every direction, but hang me if I could find the bar. So I stept up to the office and said to the clerk, 'Charlie, where's the bar now; where have you put it?' He looked solemn and said: 'There is none: we are determined to strictly enforce the temperance laws here. 'All right,' said I, 'enforce away, but just scratch my name off the book.' 'But,' he went on, not noticing what I threatened, and looking at me from the corner of his eye, if any gentleman would like a sandwich, he'll find what he wants in that back room there. So I toddled in, and found plenty of everything, wine, brandy, gin, and, would you believe it, there was a plate of sandwiches made out of pine wood which was politely handed to me when I came in. I didn't hanker after 'em, and cheered my young heart with a good nip of the forbidden." From this candid narrative it is clear that there are more ways than one of doing a thing. Jesting aside, the authorities are *to* be highly commended for their genuine desire to keep these sports untainted, and to prevent them from being an excuse for rioting or dissipation. If they would only go a step further and water the roads between the City and the course—at present two miles of dusty desert, worse than Arabian—they would have filled the sum of official perfection.

The morning broke raw, cloudy, and cold, and fears were entertained that it might rain. At quite an early hour throngs of young fellows were gathered about the street corners and about the portals of the two hotels, discussing the great problem, "rain or no rain." But it only threatened, the flood did not descend. The weather, however, was quite sharp, and men began to calculate whether the sun would come out before the foot race, and what effect the temperature would have upon the running. Opinions were freely expressed about the entry of the Canadian from McGill University, and the general verdict seemed to be that though Mr. Bennett in the regulations for his challenge cup did say any college or university in America, yet that the spirit of his words was restricted to the United States. A protest was entered against him on this ground, and also on the ground that he was a professional runner. It is doubtful if this last charge can be maintained.

The breakfast at the hotels commenced at 6 A. M. in consequence of the forced early rising of the greater number of the guests. It is not unjust to say that, borne down by stress of numbers the hotels did not do themselves justice, and that worse breakfasts have seldom been set before human beings. But when one is at college, and young and hungry, the appetite seldom fails, and will accept without question the very worst fare. It was painful to see the faces of the fair ones who were interested in the university sports and had risen at that dreadful hour. They would look at themselves in the tall mirrors and shudder, and then murmur reflectively, "It must be something in the glass. I cannot positively look so queer." Even coffee brought no consolation, and there was no happiness in hot rolls. The dreadful fact of their complexion seemed to weigh upon them and to depress their spirits, to which, indeed, the cheerless, leaden sky contributed in no light degree. After breakfast was dispatched there came a doleful interim until the hour came for the foot-race at Hampden Park which had to be filled up somehow. Had the day been bright one might have taken a stroll down-town, and one might have admired the wonderful ferry, as aged and as worn as the "one-horse shay" commemorated by Holmes. One might have strolled about and admired the brick buildings of which Springfield is prolific, or glanced pensively from the bridge upon the rushing stream of the Connecticut. But these delights were not to be. A cruel raw and damp atmosphere forbade, and there was nothing for it but patience to endure the dreadful pangs of monotonous leisure until the time came. Meanwhile there was an opportunity to discuss the chances of the universities in the different contests. For the foot-race, Benton, of Amherst, seemed to be the favorite, excluding Bowie, but if Bowie was taken, then the chances seemed to be for him. In the Freshman's boat-race, Yale was the favorite, more, I believe, because the general impression is that Yale has been wronged in the squabbling of the past twelve months, than from solid facts. In the university race, Dartmouth was the favorite, though there were many who swore by the "Aggies"—the pet diminutive for the Amherst Agricultural.

THE FOOT-RACE.

PROTEST AGAINST THE CANADIAN—HARVARD AND DARTMOUTH WITHDRAW—M'GILL COLLEGE WINS EASY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 17.—About 9:30 o'clock this morning the road leading to Hampden Park began to be crowded with carriages, and there was a steady stream of foot-passengers that way also. The streets were dreadfully dusty, and there did not seem to be a watering-machine in the entire district. Had it not been for this the mile of road to the park would have been extremely pleasant, for the greater part is under the shadow of magnificent elms. On both sides appeared very fine villas, (nearly all, however, of brick,) many of which had superb grounds. But the turf was everywhere destroyed by the drouth, and many of the evergreens seemed dying. As all this might be remedied by a few yards of india-rubber hose one could not help wondering why the Springfieldians did not try the experiment. In the park the Freshmen nines of Harvard and Brown were practicing preparatory to their encounter, and the multitude who had come to witness the foot-race formed a circle about them to watch their play. The arrangement had been that the base-ball match should be commenced after the termination of the foot-race, but the boys' hearts could not resist the temptation of playing before such a number of spectators, and, accordingly, the practice ceased, and the game began. A rumor circulated immediately through the crowd that the foot race was postponed, and loud murmurs arose. But in a few minutes the judges of the Challenge Cup contest made their appearance, and there was a most undignified rush for the grand stand. Ladies were pushed and old gentlemen jostled in the anxiety to get the best seats, and the collisions showed how necessary these meetings are to teach them a little politeness. It is true that there were but few ladies on foot within the Park, the majority being in carriages; but there were some who had a little reason for complaint. Meanwhile, the men who were entered for the foot race became objects of interest. Three could be seen in carriages, wrapped up in gaudy rugs, and one began to question the other what had become of the rest; for it was notorious that five entries had been made for the two-mile race—Benton, of Amherst; Bowie, of McGill College, Canada; Phillips, of Cornell; Lawrence, of Dartmouth, and Shean, of Harvard. Going over to the judges' stand, the writer learned that an animated contest was going on. A protest had been made against the Canadian, on the ground that he was a professional; but, on carefully weighing the terms under which the prize was given, it became clearly evident that there was no restriction on that score, the only essential being that the contestants should be collegians. This having been settled, the green colors of Dartmouth and the magenta of Harvard disappeared, Lawrence and Shean withdrawing from a contest in which they had no chance whatever. The air was muggy, and the ground being a hollow space below the surrounding level, the atmosphere was still more oppressive, especially in the lowest part of the track. It was arranged that the half-mile track should be used, and the men were then sent on the course. The first to enter the arena was Phillips, of Cornell, a small, wiry man, in a white merino undershirt, bare legs, and white sandals. He had the inside. Next to him was the Canadian, in white tights, with blue cincture. He wore a small straw hat. He was very thin, rather taller than the Cornell man, and evidently in good condition, and a fast mover. When Benton made his appearance and took the outside position there was a hum of expectation and interest. He was a very large man and wore a peculiar running costume, which closely resembled the garments that Robinson Crusoe made for himself out of goat's hide. Hubbard, his trainer, was busy talking to him, and placed in each palm a tuft of grass, which he clutched nervously. He looked in admirable condition, and many bets were made on him, although the authorities altogether discountenanced it. There were many men with dyed mustaches, watch-chains of ponderous size, white vests, and villainous countenances, who went about betting "$25 even on the Canada agin the field;" and many undergraduates, with more money than sense, took them up for the honor of Columbia. The word was given, and the three dashed off at a slow pace, the big Amherst man going to the front, running with a slow lope as effective as a wolf's gallop; Phillips, of Cornell, came second, and Bowie, the Canadian, last. They went round the first half mile in exactly the same position, and when they passed the grand stand at the end of the first mile Amherst had slightly increased his lead. Cornell seemed to labor a trifle, but made a little spurt and came abreast of Amherst, Canada going very easy and not troubling himself evidently. At the turn Cornell fell back again and the three were in their old positions again, Amherst still increasing his lead. Going round the track for the third half mile, Amherst still kept on in the same slow, long lope, but his chest was heaving a little, and the perspiration was coming from him freely. Cornell, too, was laboring, but running with immense pluck. When they passed the grand stand for the third time there was great cheering as Cornell put on another spurt and passed Amherst, but again at the turn Amherst was leading, though the atmosphere was telling on him terribly, and it was evident that he could not continue in the lead much longer. The Canadian kept on steadily at the same distance from the leader that he had been since the start, and it became pretty evident to the most unsophisticated that the race was his, barring accidents. The last half mile was run almost at the same pace for two-thirds of the distance, and then the Canadian began his spurt. Passing Cornell easily, he rushed to the front in a few bounds and began to increase the distance between himself and Amherst rapidly. Amherst hardly made an effort, but, turning aside, threw himself face downward on the grass, completely beaten and used up. Plucky Cornell answered the spurt with amazing courage, and, running with great power and steadiness, diminished the gap between himself and the Canadian, who, however, had the race sure, and turned his head back with a smile to see how his competitors were coming on. He seemed surprised at the persistence of Cornell, who was evidently laboring, but running splendidly, having great reserves of force and strong will. The excitement was intense, and the men in the grand stand rushed upon the course in hundreds, and formed a lane, filling the air with cries of encouragement. Canada turned his head again as he came down the homestretch, and again seemed surprised at the position of Cornell, who was only ten feet behind him, and running like a little giant. But Canada was as fresh as paint, and came under the judges' stand a winner, in 11:18¼, Cornell coming in a second and a half later. The time, of course, is not particularly good, but the track was very heavy, in consequence of the selfishness of gentlemen who had been trotting over it all the morning. The weather, too, was against the runners, and to this must be ascribed the break-down of Amherst, who, on Tuesday morning, did the distance in 10:18, more than a minute less. His size was greatly against him on this occasion, every ounce of weight telling in the heavy atmosphere and heavy track. The race was awarded with the cup to Mr. Bowie, of McGill College, who will hold it until wrested from him by a fleeter runner. The exhibition of courage and determination made by Mr. Phillips, of Cornell, was very gratifying to those who desire to foster those very qualities by these contests. Mr. Benton, of Amherst, had no sooner thrown himself on the grass than he was surrounded by friends and attendants, who administered restoratives, wrapped him in rugs, and placed him in a carriage that left the ground instantly. Information was given to the present writer that he was only overcome by the heavy atmosphere, and that he is not in any way injured by his exertions.

The first half mile was run in	2:49
The second	5:40
The third	8:36
The fourth	11:18½

THE BASE-BALL MATCH.

HARVARD VS. BROWN—THE FORMER THE WINNERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, July 17.—The base-ball match between the Harvard and Brown nines, which began while the rowing race was in progress, was won by the Harvards, after three hours' playing, by a score of 31 to 30. The game was conceded to Harvard from the start, but the splendid batting of the Browns came near turning the scale at the last inning. Hooper, the catcher of the Harvard University nine, acted as umpire. The score is as follows:

HARVARD.	O.	R.	BROWN.	O.	R.
Ernst, 2d b.	3	5	Wood, 2d b.	3	3
Moody, c.	3	3	West, 3d b	4	3
Kip, p.	5	3	Mathewson, s. s.	5	2
Lynn, r. f.	2	4	Bradbury, l. f.	3	5
Tyng, 3d b.	4	3	Roper, c. f.	3	5
Denton, s. s.	4	1	Miller, r. f.	2	4
Richards, 1st b.	3	3	Comstock, c.	3	3
Harrison, l. f.	0	6	Aldrich, p.	4	2
Wheeler, c. f.	3	3	Allen, 1st b	1	3
Total	27	31	Total	27	30

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Harvard	0	8	5	5	2	1	6	2	2—31
Brown	0	2	1	1	3	3	3	1	11—30

THE REGATTA.

SCENES ON BOTH BANKS—INCIDENTS ON THE AGAWAM ROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 17.—In consequence of the extraordinary number of boats engaged in the University Race, and also because in several of them members of the School of Science were present for the first time, the regatta caused an amount of excitement hitherto unparalleled. There can be no doubt that if the authorities had not been determined in putting down the selling of pools the interest felt in the contest would have been exhibited in the staking of enormous sums. In spite of the authorities, there was considerable inquiry *sotto voce*, and the young fellows of the colleges made dollar sweepstakes from early morning until the close. All the leading stores in Springfield closed at noon, and employers and employed went to enjoy the general holiday. The number of arrivals was continually increasing. At the Massasoit and Haynes Houses men were continually registering their names and begging for the privilege of being allowed to dine there. There was a continual setting forth of tables, breakfast lasting until dinner time without any cessation or rest for the weary cooks and waiters. By every train fresh visitors poured in from North and South, East and West. Every moment saw the arrival of some queer farmer's wagon, fresh from the market where potatoes and "garden truck" had been disposed of, and now holding the farmer's ample spouse and smiling daughters.

STARTING FOR THE RACE-COURSE.

At 12:30 o'clock the first wave of the exodus commenced, and thousands made their way to the depot to be in readiness for the first train to the regatta ground, about six miles away, and which started at 1:15 P. M. When the cars approached the depot, they were already loaded on the platforms by impatient spirits who had penetrated into the mysteries of switching, and had actually got on in anticipation of the making up of the trains, and the unlocking of the doors. The platforms were crowded with ladies, who looked piteously and with dismay at the pushing, jostling throng of men, all fighting to get on to platforms already occupied. But there was comfort for them, for an agreeable conductor whispered to them that cars would be added to the train, and all should be comfortably seated. This was done, and the loaded cars moved off in quick time, another train succeeding in twenty minutes, and then another and yet another. One would have wondered where all the people came from had not one seen the constant stream of arrivals from every quarter. The railway runs to the east of the Connecticut River; consequently its passengers were disembarked in front of some meadows sloping down to the eastern bank. Through these the crowds walked in slow procession, the ladies a little put out by the rain, which now began to fall in a steady drizzling fashion, down by the bank. Half a mile from the finish there were arranged planks forming a rude grand stand, which, however, afforded no protection from the falling rain. At the finish was another grand stand which was covered with canvass, and this was very comfortable, but it possessed this great disadvantage, that from it one could only see the very close of the race and no more, in consequence of a bend in the river. Those who were willing to remain and see little, rather than expose themselves to the wet by wandering about in search of a better point of view, remained where they were. The more courageous embarked in the craziest boats that ever floated in a current, and crossed over to the western bank. From this position the view was indeed admirable, commanding at least half the entire course, that is to say, the last mile and a half. On this side, also, were the boat-houses of the contestants, which were stretched out at considerable distances, for at least two miles. The bank was lined with teams of every possible description which had come along the West Springfield and Agawam road. On this side also was the music ground, admittance to which cost twenty-five cents, and gained for one, not only a seat on a plank partly sheltered by elm-trees, but also the high privilege of listening to a brass and reed band, highly prized among the Springfieldians. This place was unquestionably popular, and was crowded with vivacious parties whom no rain could repress. Some of them engaged in slightly noisy and wandering games of euchre to kill the tyrant time. Others flirted desperately. Others again paid their respects to sundry hampers which they had brought with them. It was evidently a jolly picnic, with the regatta thrown in. But there were some young fellows with knitted brows who were evidently a little too anxious about "our boat" to care much about chicken salad or lobster salad, or even modestly warm cider, and there were some young ladies, whose portentous ribbons displayed to the world in which direction lay their sympathies, who could not help being abstracted occasionally, and would break into the conversations with a "Bertie says their shell is much too light, and that he shouldn't wonder if it were to sink with them, if the weather's rough. I am so glad it's smooth to-day. After the storm, the water's like glass! Don't you think so, Ma?" "Ma" would look at it, remembering her experience in the boat in crossing, would shudder and evade the question. It was easy to see that the western bank was the aristocratic side.

THE COURSE AND THE AGAWAM ROAD.

The course is nearly straight at the commencement, and then bends gently toward the east. The sight of the start must be fine, but the people will insist in congregating along the last half-mile of the bank, so that those who drive on the Agawam road have a fair six miles of pleasant excursion before them. The route is studded with handsome wooden houses, as clean as the white paint of generations can make them. Everywhere the soft maple and the elm afford an agreeable shade, or would do so if there was any sun visible, which was not the case on this occasion. But the great sight was the constant stream of vehicles which poured along that road for hours without any halt or "let up." It commenced as early as 12 o'clock, and continued until 4 o'clock. It is true that the first race was marked for 3 o'clock on the programme, but a long experience of regattas has taught the people of Springfield not to believe in them at all, and they were justified by the event, for it was nearer 5 than 4 o'clock when the freshmen started. There is not a single kind of vehicle known to have been built during the last fifty years which was not represented on the road. The majority of the drivers had ribbons on their horses to declare their favorites, and the big teams, that took twenty people at a time, were festooned with ribbons of every possible hue, including colors of the whole eleven competing colleges. If one might judge from the signs of the road, Yale runs very popular, and the victory of the young Freshmen from that college must have brought joy to many hearts. The green of Dartmouth, and the purple and white of Amherst, and the blue and white of Columbia, and the maroon and white of the "Aggies," were also very prominent. So also was Harvard, but in a less degree, which seems surprising considering their popularity. The number of pretty girls in the buggies and carriages was something surprising. It seemed as if all the blooming beauty of New-England had converged on that one point. The sale of liquor being strictly forbidden during the day, not a single drunken man was visible, and there were few upsets, though indeed one buggy did come to grief at the entrance of the little bridge over the Agawam River. The driver, a handsome young fellow, looked so dreadfully ashamed of himself, and his pretty, blushing, modest companion, who was immensely decorated with Yale ribbons, seemed ready to burst into tears at the thought of not seeing the race. But such things will happen, and if we were always prosperous in our undertakings we should begin to build Towers of Babel again. Nearing the course it was pleasant to see the old hands turning down places they had been to before. At all such points, however, the watchful farmer was there levying his toll of twenty-five cents. They seemed, these agriculturalists, to be animated by a somewhat grasping spirit, for surely they must profit by the general prosperity the regatta brings to Springfield. But they were determined on their quarter, and all the arguments in the world were wasted on them—so everybody had to pay. There was a constant stream of vehicles for four hours, and as there was not more than five places where a passage existed for a vehicle these bucolic harpagons must have made a fine day's business.

THE WINNING FRESHMEN.

The hours passed on comfortably enough, and the delay in starting the Freshmen could be borne with complacency, for there were sandwiches for the hungry, ginger-beer, small-beer, and cider for the thirsty, and pea-nuts for those who like that fragrant food. These delicacies were retailed at moderate prices in booths below the music ground, which was on quite an eminence. One of the seats in this happy garden deserves attention. It was simply a chair nailed to a plank, which was run out from the bank about twenty feet, and rested on the upper limb of a tree. The possibilities of falling were so great that it was not exactly marvelous that no one engaged this chair, which, however, had this recommendation, that it must have commanded a wonderful view. At length patience and a contented spirit were rewarded by a sight of the Freshmen's boats, the details of which contest are given elsewhere. It would be erroneous to say that there was as much feeling manifested by the spectators over this event as over the more important struggle which succeeded it. but it is true that many ladies shed tears of pleasure, and that there were immense hand-shaking and shoulder-clapping among the gentlemen at the result, and not only among the gentlemen who sported blue ribbons, but among many others who had no colors visible, for there was an unquestionable feeling among the thousands at the regatta that Yale had met with a little hard treatment during the past squabbling, and this gave them a prestige quite contrary to the idea they had entertained of having fallen in public estimation. There were no more cards now, and no more dallying with delicacies and sipping of lemonade.

THE WINNERS OF THE UNIVERSITY RACE.

The first struggle had awakened every attention and fired every breast. Every eye was keenly bent upon the shell of the Freshman crew that went back for the use of the University crew, whose boat had been shattered some days ago in a collision. There were some exceptions, it is true; some hardened flirts that would provoke sweet nothings to repay tender glances, if they sat in a restored Colliseum and saw the victims going to the lions. But omitting these, all awaited the next race with feverish impatience. The delay seemed terrible, though all knew it to be unavoidable, and the readers of THE TIMES must remember that the "Music Ground," though it swept over a mile and a half of the course, could not, of course, witness the start. Watches were irritably taken out of pockets, regarded with impatience, and thrust back again. "I'll bet $20 they don't start before 6 o'clock," cried one, and everybody in the vicinity cried, "I'll back your bet, old fellow. You're sure to win." But this acquiescence brought no joy to the angry one, and he glanced round defiantly, as if he would rather have preferred a flat contradiction. All sorts of suggestions were made about some stroke being taken ill, or some accident to one of the boats. Everybody was on thorns of impatience and goaded to desperation by the seemingly interminable delay. They began to calculate, their heads all craned, to catch the first sight of the boats that ought to be advancing, but apparently were not. "So much time for the Freshmen shell to get up to the starting-point, say thirty-five minutes; so much time to get into line, say fifteen minutes; they must be due here at 6 o'clock, or say a little past it," and then the watches were consulted, and the provoking hands of the dial seemed to be stopping, positively taking a nap. In the midst of the irritability and the desperation, a man shrieked "There they come!" and instantly for answer the gleaming objects are seen upon the water. "Who's ahead?" cry a hundred people nervously. Glasses are adjusted and re-adjusted, but the day is so dull that the colors cannot be distinguished at first. "Harvard, I think," says one. "Harvard, Harvard," cry twenty voices. "Hurrah for magenta!" The shout goes up, "Harvard wins," and amidst the wildest excitement the boats ply past, the forms of the rowers rising up in the boat as they urge their oars with all the desperation of a life-and-death struggle. Could salvation depend upon it, the men could not use their strength more utterly, throwing into their work every particle of muscular power they possessed. No wonder at the excitement. No wonder at the enthusiasm of the spectators, for there is no such race in the world as a race of men. No animal will struggle so fiercely. Even the "gamest" horse that ever raced will reserve something of his strength. But men give it all. How the eyes of the ladies flashed as their favorites boat swept to victory, and how proudly the men looked who wore the magenta! There was a moment of enthusiasm which it was worth coming hundreds of miles to see, and which amply repaid the hours of waiting. The magenta, according to the judges on the steamer, and according to the plaudits of all who saw the race from the boats, had won, and the championship flags were presented to them. But the judges on the shore, whose position enabled them to see what actually had occurred, saw that Yale came in first, with Amherst and the Wesleyans so close together that from the peculiar line of the course at the end, they were unable to say which was second, and the Harvard only third.

THE FRESHMEN RACE.

YALE FIRST, AMHERST SECOND, AND HARVARD FIVE LENGTHS ASTERN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 17.—The Freshman race was started at 4:13½ P. M., Amherst having the position nearest the west bank, and Yale and Harvard next in the order named. Harvard was the first to get away, taking the lead, with Yale second and Amherst third. After going about half a mile Harvard, finding Yale creeping up, "put on a spurt," but failed to shake off the Yale men, who were in their turn closely pursued by Amherst. Opposite the Dartmouth College crew's quarters, Harvard again "spurted," but Yale pulling a steady and telling stroke, slowly drew up level and quickly passed them, Amherst still being well up, and pulling a very strong though quick stroke. The Harvard men, who started with a stroke of 33 to the minute, were now pulling 38, but Yale still kept on with their long, steady sweep of about 32 to 34. As the Amherst quarters were reached Yale obtained a clear lead, while the Amherst crew passed by the Harvards, who gradually dropped astern, plainly showing that the men were not in condition. From this point to the finish of the race these relative positions were maintained, Yale coming in the winners by about two lengths, Amherst coming in next, with Harvard at least five lengths astern. The time of the winners was 17 minutes and 53 seconds.

THE UNIVERSITY RACE.

AN EXCITING CONTEST—YALE FIRST, AMHERST OR THE WESLEYAN SECOND, HARVARD FOURTH.

SPRINGFIELD, July 17.—After the decision of the freshman race, considerable delay occurred in getting the university crews into position, owing to the bad arrangements made by the committee of the University Regatta Association, to whom had been left all matters pertaining to the regatta. On the arrival of the referee's boat at the starting-point, it was found that no gun had been provided with which to fire the signal notifying the various crews to get into position. It was, therefore, found necessary to use the referee's steamer, which had been chartered by the committee of the Springfield Club, to go up and down the river to the quarters of the crews, in order to give them instructions to get down to the line. As the boats were preparing to assume their positions, Capt. Dana, of the Harvards, came up to the referees and complained that the stake-boat from which his crew were to start was too near that of the Columbia, and not equidistant from that of the Yale boat. The referee, Mr. J. C. Babcock, of the Nassau Rowing Club, decided that the Harvard crew should assume a position as nearly equal between the two crews above mentioned as possible, without being held by the stern, as were all the others. Over an hour was wasted in getting the boats into position, some of the crews being unwilling to risk a long wait at the starting-point before the word was given.

TAKING POSITION.

The first to get into position were the Columbia and Amherst crews. Next came the Bowdoin, Massachusetts Agricultural, Cornell, Dartmouth, Trinity, Yale, Williams, Harvard, and Wesleyan, in the order named. When they had taken their appointed stations as follows, numbering from the west bank: Amherst 1, Massachusetts Agricultural 2, Yale 3, Harvard 4, Columbia 5, Wesleyan 6, Williams 7, Dartmouth 8, Trinity 9, Bowdoin 10, Cornell 11, the signal for the boats to get away was given at 6:06. The water at this time was as smooth as glass, with scarcely a puff of wind blowing, although a slight drizzling rain was falling, making it particularly disagreeable for the spectators along the banks and in the numerous small boats which thronged the river.

THE RACE.

Nearly all the crews got away on equal terms, although, after going a few strokes, the Harvard colors were seen to be gradually showing in the front, with Cornell nearly level. Bowdoin, Columbia, Wesleyan, and Amherst were about on even terms, while Yale, who was gradually quickening upon the stroke the crews have practiced since commencing their training, was closely pressing the Harvard men. The Dartmouth, Trinity, Williams, and "Aggies," were bringing up the rear. Opposite the quarters of the Dartmouth men, Cornell and Bowdoin put on a spurt, but were unable to overtake the leading boat. The Dartmouth men here crept up to the front, being well over on the west shore. The Amherst, who had been slightly losing way, also put on a little quicker stroke, and drew their boat forward, but failed to catch the Harvard and Yale crews, who were pulling a particularly lively and telling stroke. The Columbia men were striving their utmost, and, considering that one of their crew was sick from the accident of Tuesday last, were fully maintaining their reputation and the credit of the college they represent. The "Aggies" now began to drop astern, much to the astonishment of all who had witnessed their performances while at practice. The Trinity and Williams crews were also in trouble, and were putting up the signal of distress. On arriving at the mile and a half post it became clearly evident that the race was reduced to a contest between Yale, Harvard, Wesleyan, Dartmouth, and Amherst. At this point Harvard was leading all the other boats by about two lengths, Yale and the Wesleyans and Amherst being well up, however. Columbia was leading the second group of boats, which were coming along all in a bunch, but gradually tailing out and reducing their chances of success. Trinity and Williams were whipping up the rear. From this point until the finish the contest was reduced to a race between Harvard, Yale, Amherst, the Wesleyans, and Dartmouth, although it was considered that Harvard, on account of the important lead they held, was sure to win. However, Capt. Cook, of the Yale boat, quickened his stroke, and, being well backed up by his crew, the distance between them and the leading boat was slowly diminishing. Amherst and the Wesleyans, who were hugging the west bank, were also creeping along at no mean rate, being closely pressed by the Dartmouth giants, who, contrary to general expectation, were pulling a long and steady stroke without appearing to tire. They were unable, however, to increase their pace, although all question as to their staying the course was set at rest. At about two and one-half miles from home the Yale was pressing Harvard particularly close, and was, in turn, hotly pursued by the Amherst and Wesleyan crews. From different points it looked as though first one and then the other of these crews was leading, until the winning line was approached, when the most intense excitement prevailed. From the grand stands on either shore shouts were sent up for Harvard, who, it was thought, were the first to cross. The Harvard boys yelled the loudest, and the judges on the Press boat, apparently considering that the race was to be decided by acclamation, without knowing or having any opportunity to know, with any accuracy, which crew had won, without even stopping to hear the testimony of the judges on shore, who were on the line, and could correctly determine the facts. The judges, under these circumstances, performed the extraordinary act of calling the Harvard crew to them and formally presenting to them the Champion flags. The air was rent with the "'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rahs!" of the Harvards, and the Harvard crew was congratulated on every hand as they rowed away, proudly bearing the insignia of victory.

A REVERSAL OF THE DECISION.

Now comes the humiliating sequence. Having presented the flags the judges bethought them of the desirability of ascertaining who had won the race. The first intimation of their folly was received when the Yale crew rowed alongside their boat, and Mr. Cook, in concise words and courteous manner, said: "Gentlemen, the flags belong to us." Whereupon arose the question as to who they did belong to, and Mr. Babcock, the referee, after a brief hearing of their claim, went ashore and proceeded to take testimony. That testimony was, almost without dissent, that Yale was the first crew over the line. The testimony further developed the fact that either the Wesleyan or the Amherst crew was second, and that Harvard, instead of being first, as at first supposed, was really the third in the race. That is all that is officially known about the race at the present time. Harvard took away the colors, and the crowd went home supposing that they were the victors; but they will have to be reclaimed for presentation to Yale, who wins the race.

TIME.

The official time is as follows:

	M.	S.		M.	S.
Yale	16	59	The sixth crew	18	15¾
Wesleyan or Amherst	17	09	Trinity	18	26½
Harvard	17	36½	The eighth crew	18	31¾
Dartmouth	17	40	The ninth crew	18	49½
Massachusetts Agricultural	18	06¾	The tenth crew	19	33¾
			Williams	No time taken	

THE RULES.

The following are the rules under which the race was contested:

1. All races shall be started in the following manner: The starter shall ask the question, "Are you ready?" and, receiving no reply after waiting at least five seconds, shall give the signal to start, which shall be the word "Go!"

2. If the starter considers the start unfair, he shall at once recall the boats to their stations, and any boat refusing to start again shall be ruled out of the race.

3. A start shall be considered unfair if, during the first ten strokes, any of the competing boats shall be disabled by the breaking of an oar, or any other accident.

4. No fouling whatever shall be allowed.

5. It is the province of the referee, when appealed to, but not before, to decide a foul, and the boat decided by him to have fouled shall be ruled out of the race.

6. In case of a foul, the referee, if appealed to during the race, shall direct the non-fouling boat to row on,

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, July 17.—In the House of Commons this evening Right Hon. Lord Otho Fitzgerald, member for Kildare County, produced and had read the Queen's reply to the address of the Commons on the subject of international arbitration, as follows:

I have received the address of my faithful Commons, praying that I would be graciously pleased to instruct my principal Secretary to enter into communication with foreign powers with a view to further improve international law, and establish a general and permanent system of arbitration. I am sensible of the force of the philanthropic motives dictating that address. I have at all times desired to extend the practice of closing international controversies by their submission to impartial friends, and to encourage the establishment of rules intended for the equal benefit of all. I shall continue to pursue a similar course, with due regard to time and opportunity, whenever it is likely to be attended with advantage.

The House received the document with hearty cheers.

SPAIN.

MORE CARLIST SUCCESSES—THE EBRO CROSSED.

BAYONNE, July 17.—The Carlists declare that all the arms and ammunition shipped for them have been safely landed on the coast of Biscay.

Col. Aispurus has taken command of the forces which was formerly led by the curé of Santa Cruz, and which now numbers 1,000 men.

Lizzaraga, with 4,000 well-disciplined infantry and some cavalry and artillery, is operating in Guipuscoa.

The Carlists, after capturing a company of carbineers near Puente la Reina, have occupied that town. Their partisans report that they are crossing the Ebro at all points, and are recruiting, foraging, and levying requisitions in the Province of Burgos. They report that the Spanish Government intends to form a recruiting camp near Lerida; also that the Republican troops have received orders to shoot all priests taken with arms in their hands.

The priests are endeavoring to bring about a fusion between the Alfonsists and Carlists.

BAYONNE, July 17.—Don Carlos has issued an order that the curé of Santa Cruz be treated as a rebel.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION—AN OUTBREAK IN VALENCIA FEARED.

MADRID, July 17.—The new Constitution will be presented to the Cortes for action to-day.

The report of the capture of the town of Estella by Carlists is confirmed.

Contreras has levied a forced loan of $80,000 on the citizens of Carthagena.

The Carlists are marching on Logrono.

The International Society of Barcelona has been dissolved.

The authorities are still apprehensive of an outbreak at Valencia, and the commander of the garrison there has been ordered to use every measure of precaution to maintain order.

BELGIUM.

ARRIVAL OF THE EX-QUEEN OF SPAIN.

BRUSSELS, July 17.—The ex-Queen of Spain, Isabella, has arrived in this city.

ITALY.

PILGRIMAGES TO ASSISI FORBIDDEN.

FLORENCE, July 17.—The Prefect of Perugia has forbidden pilgrimages to the Cathedral of Assisi for sanitary reasons.

AUSTRIA.

CHOLERA REPORTED IN VIENNA.

LONDON, July 17.—Reports have reached here that several cases of cholera have occurred at Vienna. It is said that the authorities of that city are endeavoring to suppress the particulars.

OMAHA.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER BY GAMBLERS—A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

OMAHA, Neb., July 16.—Considerable excitement has prevailed here since the stabbing of Atwood, the brakeman, by gamblers, on Sunday last, for exposing their game on the train. A meeting of railroadmen was held yesterday at the Union Pacific shops to consider the case, and was attended by over 400 men. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions, and to draw up a programme to be followed should necessity demand it. They threaten to deal summarily with gamblers and roughs who have infested this vicinity for months past. Twelve or fifteen of the fraternity have already left town. Atwood lies in a precarious condition.

A committee, appointed at a meeting of railroad men on Tuesday, reported at a subsequent meeting that a citizens' committee had been organized for the purpose of assisting the authorities to enforce the laws; that in case of the inability or neglect of the authorities to preserve order, the Citizens' Committee would take measures to secure protection to the lives and property of all good citizens. It was hoped that the committee would not be called upon to interfere, but if necessary they would act promptly; that whereas the city was infested with robbers and gamblers whom the civil authorities had thus far failed to arrest, and which fact was publicly known to the discredit of the city, they had bound themselves to the purpose of self-protection, and now give public warning that if some remedy was not speedily applied they would feel justified in using summary measures.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Three fires occurred in Louisville, Ky., on the 15th inst., within the space of one hour, involving a loss of a little less than $200,000, and created an intense excitement. Fears were commonly entertained that a concerted attempt had been made to cause a general conflagration, but subsequent investigation led to the belief that all three fires were the results of unfortunate accidents. The first fire broke out in the candy-store of Conrad Cutter, and spread to two adjoining buildings, causing a loss of $30,000; insured for $10,000 in local companies. The second fire broke out in the tobacco manufactory of J. W. Withers & Co., who lost $80,000; insured in local companies for $50,000. The third fire originated in the millinery establishment of Mrs. Buckley, in Bambery & Bloom's block, adjoining the Public Library building, and spread rapidly to the adjoining stores in the same block, gutting the building. The loss on the building is $40,000; insured for $14,000 in the Ætna, of Hartford; $10,000 in the Liverpool and London; $6,000 in the Commercial, of New-York, and $5,000 in the American Central. The losses on the stocks amount to about $50,000; insurance, $6,000 in the Phoenix, of Hartford, and a small amount in local companies.

The coal-oil refinery of Newbold & Son, on North-street, Philadelphia, was damaged by fire yesterday morning, to the extent of $3,000. The refinery had just commenced operations, after having been burned out a few months since.

The Sherman House, at Hornellsville, N. Y., was burned Wednesday night. The loss is $40,000; insurance, $30,000.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

END OF THE DE BRIMONT SUIT—A CAUTION TO AMERICAN JOURNALISTS—THE SHAH'S VISIT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 4, 1873.

Yesterday, in the Eighth Chamber of the Tribunals of the Seine, judgment was rendered in the cases of Gaston de Brimont *vs.* J. Kremer, *gérant* of the *American Register*, and of the same *vs.* Mr. Bennett. In the first instance, the case went by default, and Mr. Kremer was condemned to pay 30,000 francs damages and to a month's imprisonment; but yesterday it was reduced to 5,000 francs damages and 1,000 francs fine, without imprisonment. This was due to the tact and cleverness of M. Cléry, the advocate, who, at the right moment, brought out some facts damaging to the reputation of M. de Brimont. The latter's lawyer had stated that there was no proof of the scene with Mme. de Brimont upon her sick-bed, as alleged, when her husband extorted from her a quantity of jewels for the purpose of pawning them. The fact was denied. M. Cléry said nothing about his proofs at first, but at last brought out a statement of M. de Brimont's debts at the time of his marriage, amounting to 180,000 francs, and a copy of the pawn-ticket, recognizing that, two days after the alleged quarrel, M. de Brimont had pawned a number of his wife's jewels for 25,000 francs. The manner of bringing this in made it crushing. M. de Brimont tried to speak, but was put down by the President, and when M. Cléry had finished he stammered out something in reply to this charge, stating, in a rambling and uncertain way, that the pawning of the jewels was suggested by his wife, and done by her advice and consent. The speech of the Procureur de la Republique was looked for with interest, since, on a former occasion, this public functionary was very severe upon America and Americans; but, perhaps, because the Press box was crowded to overflowing, and reporters writing upon the tops of their hats all about the court-room, his remarks were greatly moderated in this instance. He dealt chiefly upon the case of Mr. Bennett, and told how a great journal should be conducted. It was evident to his mind that all of these articles were bought and paid for. On looking through a number of them he found the same inspirations, even the same words, in all. Each began with the pretended "Baron," and each went on to give the case in precisely the same way. It did not occur to this legal luminary that this similarity was due to the fact that all of the journals took their report from the record of the court, and followed very closely the wording in Judge Woodruff's decision, but he saw in the fact the most positive proof that some enemy of M. de Brimont had written all, and paid for their insertion in the journals. The alternative was that there was a great conspiracy to make M. de Brimont lose his suit because he was a Frenchman. Maître Lacan pleaded for Mr. Bennett, and showed that he was in Egypt at the date of the publication complained of, but since his name was at the head of the journal in which it appeared, he was held responsible, and sentenced to pay 6,000 francs damages and 1,000 francs fine.

A CAUTION TO AMERICANS.

Thus we have the rule that an American journalist can be pursued before a French tribunal, and under the Press laws of France, for an alleged offense committed in the United States. All that is required is to show that a copy of the journal enters France. Under this rule, none of us can be quite sure of not offending, if we comment at all upon Frenchmen and French affairs, unless we adopt the safe rule of saying nothing but good of everybody, and of never giving way to a fancy for adverse criticism. In the case of the *American Register*, there is nothing to say, for it is published in France, and is subject to the French law; but that the New-York journals should be subjected to this law, appears to me beyond all reason. This decision settles the other suits, and all American journals which have given Judge Woodruff's decision will be called upon to pay 6,000 francs and 1,000 francs fine, with costs, whenever their proprietors can be caught within the jurisdiction of the French courts.

THE SHAH'S VISIT.

The visit of the Shah has been delayed two days, and his Persian Majesty will not arrive here before 6 o'clock Sunday night. The preparations for his reception are going on actively. This morning I drove along the Champs Elysées to see how matters progressed, and found the lines of gas-jets completed, from the Place de la Concorde to the Place de l'Etoile. The great reception is to take place under the Arc de Triomphe, and about the entire place rows of seats have been placed, so as to form a perfect amphitheatre. To-day there is a great rush for tickets. There is room for only 12,000 persons, and already M. Alphaud has had more than 100,000 applications. Several tickets were sent to Mr. Washburne, but they were intended for personal friends, and not for the Press, and more tickets having been sent out already than there are places, it will be difficult for journalists to get in without paying. By this I mean paying some of the attachés of small legations who may have a spare ticket to dispose of. As early as Monday last counterfeit tickets were for sale upon the streets, going off rapidly at twenty francs a ticket, but the morning papers put a stop to this traffic. A number of Englishmen are said to have been taken in by this species of *escroquerie*. The Shah will arrive at Passy about 5 o'clock Sunday evening, by special train from Cherbourg; Marshal MacMahon will meet him there and escort him by the Bois de Boulogne to the Arc de Triomphe, by the Avenue de l'Imperatrice; and in the centre of the Place de l'Etoile, under the gigantic arch, his Majesty will be received by the municipal officers of Paris. After the addresses and usual ceremonies the Shah will be conducted down the magnificent avenue of the Champs Elysées, between two lines of soldiers to the Place de la Concorde; thence across the bridge to the Palais Bourbon. In the evening the city will be brilliantly illuminated. On Tuesday there will be a grand dinner at Versailles, in the same room in which Louis XIV. received the Persian Ambassadors. In the evening, *grandes eaux*, illumination, military music, and concert. On Sunday following there will be some special races at Longchamps, the prizes bearing the names of the chief towns of Persia. After that, a grand review and the gala representation at the Opera. As the Shah will remain here only about ten days, it will be seen that his moments of leisure will be rare.

W. E.

THE NEW FIRMAN TO THE KHEDIVE.

A correspondent of the *Spener Gazette* gives an abstract of the firman lately granted by the Sultan to the Khédive. This document places the Khédive in a position of complete independence of the Porte as regards political and judicial administration in Egypt. He is to have the right of concluding treaties with foreign States, and sending official representatives to foreign Courts; he may also raise loans without applying to the Porte for its sanction. He is to determine the strength of the Egyptian army, and to increase or diminish it at his discretion. The Egyptian troops are to carry the Sultan's flag. As to the construction or purchase of iron-clads, the Khédive is not to make any arrangements for this purpose without the consent of the Sultan; but in all other matters relating to the Egyptian fleet his will is to be supreme. In return for these concessions and as a proof of his recognition of the Sultan's suzerainty, the Khédive is to pay a yearly tribute of 150,000 purses (£150,000.) The correspondent adds that the Khédive only obtained these important concessions after making some very considerable sacrifices; it is said that he made a present to the Sultan of £1,000,000 in consols. "This firman," in concluding, "is the Magna Charta of Egyptian independence. By recognizing a higher rank to the Khédive than that of the Grand Vizier, it protects the former against any arbitrary exercise of power on the part of the Ministry. Finally, which is the most important thing of all, it frees Ismail Pasha from the necessity of having to pay heavy sums for the smallest concession at Constantinople. The yearly tribute of £150,000 is, in fact, a very insignificant sum compared with the enormous contributions which have hitherto been levied upon the Khédive in the seraglio and the palace."

SARATOGA.

A RUSH TO THE SPRINGS—THE SHOOTING TOURNAMENT—GILMORE COMING TO NEW-YORK.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, July 16, 1873.

There are always a certain number of croakers here, who seem to take especial delight in crying aloud "Ichabod! Ichabod! the glory of Saratoga is departed!" They are a sort of epidemic during the first week of July, but as the month grows older they become small by degrees and beautifully less in numbers, till by the middle of the month they have all crawled into their cantankerous shells, and are silenced till the advent of another June brings them another Summer of their discontent. I take it that investors in real estate are more likely to be shrewd judges of the prospects of Saratoga for the future than these Dismal Jemmies. I asked Mr. Conkling, the Saratoga real estate agent, to-day, what he considered to be the relative value of property to-day and ten years ago. He replied, "You may safely put it down as $100 for every $10." This does not look like any falling off in the popularity of Saratoga. Nor does one require any such argument. You have only to look about you. Since Friday last, visitors have been literally swarming in. The trains from New-York for the last two or three days have been so heavily laden that they have been from half an hour to an hour late and as soon as the passengers step off the cars, the stages rush down to the hotels, only to rush back again for another load. I think I am not over-estimating when I say that some 1,500 or 2,000 must have arrived here since last Friday. Among the latest arrivals is Ben, the Educated Pig, who challenges all the world to play him at poker. He has taken up his quarters in the meadow opposite the Clarendon Hotel, and three times a day amuses, puzzles, and astounds the natives and the sports who try their luck with him. Of course the whole thing is a cheat. But then,

> "Doubtless the pleasure is as great,
> In being cheated as to cheat."

Speaking of the natives of this part of the State, they are very great on the spring water. They drive into the village in large parties every day in the most primeval of bonnets and cloaks, hats and duster coats. After a long drive they are naturally thirsty, and being mostly strict temperance people, they make straight for the nearest spring—no matter whether it be the Hathorne, which is powerfully cathartic, or the Clarendon, which is strongly impregnated with iron. But the after-taste of rotten eggs from the sulphur is by no means pleasant, and they retire making grimaces which even Humpty Dumpty, with all his powers of facial expression, might imitate with advantage when he amuses the little ones by supposedly stealing a drink from the bottle of furniture polish which he had presumed to be whisky. But it is a great thing to be brought up in a large city, and the more educated palate of your New-York, Boston, or Philadelphia *petit enfant* rejoices in many tumblers of water. This morning, when, as in duty bound, I went to take my daily glass of Congress water, three bewitching little fairies stood at the spring, glass in hand, and laughing heartily. "Oh, is not this fun!" exclaimed one, as her merry little eyes danced with delight, and she tossed off what she assured me was her fifth tumbler that morning, as nonchalantly as though it had been a glass of milk with two or three teaspoons full of sugar in it. By the way, talking about the children, an event is to come off to-night, in which they are especially interested. Major Leland gives a full-dress ball for them at the Grand, at which I certainly mean to be a looker-on. One of the prettiest sights, to my mind, is to see an assemblage of these little elfs, arrayed in their white muslins, furbelows, and ribbons, fresh from the hands of the hair-dresser and the fingers of maternal pride and fondness, pirouetting like so many little fairies, and coquetting in every direction with all the airs and grace of their elders. I love to see them stand on their dignity and reprove their uncouth partners for not knowing the figures of the Lanciers. And then, these precocious little females! how amusing it is to hear them express their preference for boned turkey, *meringues glacées*, and champagne, to sandwiches and lemonade, or negus. It is a play rich in its setting on the stage, full of situations, and giving ample scope for good acting, even though the actors be but marionettes of real flesh and blood. Many a little heart is throbbing with excitement this afternoon at the prospect of the enjoyments and triumphs of the evening.

We are to have a shooting tournament here, which bids fair to attract national attention. The National Champion Sweepstakes is to be shot on the 6th of August, and Mr. Louis Lorillard offers for the first time the National Champion Badge in connection with the stakes. The badge is of beautiful design and very costly, and has set all the great amateur shots on the *qui vive*. Not only all the great professional pigeon-shooters are expected to contend, but also all the leading amateurs. Representatives from England, Canada, and all parts of the United States will be present, including such professional shots as Ira Paine, Bogardus, Kleineman, Tinker, King, and Miles Johnson, and such amateurs as Mr. De Forrest, Mr. Jaffray, Mr. Ernest Staples, and many others. The entry is $100 each, and one-half of the stakes will go with the badge and one-half to the second best shot. The prospect of such a day's sport is already being eagerly discussed among the gentlemen staying in the various hotels, and as the match will be shot in the height of the excitement of the racing season there is every reason to expect that it will be witnessed by an immense crowd of spectators. The winner of the badge must be willing to accept a match for not less than $500 once in every three months for two years after winning it. If he succeed in holding it so long it becomes his personal property.

And now for what is, at present, a profound secret. It is more than possible that the great Jubilee-hero, Mr. Gilmore, will, ere long, transfer his head-quarters to the Metropolis, taking with him his celebrated band. From what I hear I judge that his ambition is to institute popular concerts, à la Julien, but of a higher class of music. He desires to have a mixed programme—some highly artistic works, and some pieces more easily appreciated by the multitude. By this means he hopes to receive the encouragement and the forbearance in turn of all true lovers of music, and in time to educate the masses up to a higher standard. It is a worthy ambition, and should Mr. Gilmore finally resolve on going to New-York, all lovers of music and advocates of rational and refined amusements will bid him a hearty welcome.

On Friday evening Mr. Hathorne gives his adjourned masquerade at the Congress Hall Hotel. Already lady-like brains are being puzzled as to what costume will best suit them, and exquisites of the fashionable world are studying the cut of their legs, and wondering whether they are sufficiently well molded to permit of a venture in the trunk-hose style of Henri Quatre. There is no doubt that the ball will be even more largely attended than its predecessor. Mr. Hathorne has had his share of the large influx of visitors, among whom are Hon. Philetus Sawyer, member of Congress from Wisconsin, and family; Hon. Lyman Tremain, Prince Nagasaki and Prince Itwao, from Japan; Mrs. P. H. Drake and family, of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Joel Wolfe, of New-York; Mrs. John A. Roebling, of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Harris, of Connecticut; Mr. C. W. Chapin, of Springfield, Mass.; Commodore and Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mr. Joseph Hooke and family, of New-York; Judge Lord and family, of Salem, and Judge Colt and family, of Pittsfield.

The Grand Union is filling rapidly, and Mr. Breslin is fast getting easy in his mind. It takes an immense number of guests to fill this splendid house, and it bids fair to be full before the racing begins, and then Mr. Breslin will have to do as he did last year, put a large number of his guests to sleep out in the village. Among the latest arrivals at the Grand Union are the Baron de Sachs and Capt. Gerhardt, of Berlin, Prussia; John Brougham, of New-York; Mr. A. Boody and family, of New-York; Mr. Harry Polhemus and family, of New-York; Col. J. B. Thomas and family, of Charlestown, Mass.; Mr. A. B. Wood and family, of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Lee and family, of Wilkesbarre; Mr. Snowden and family, of New-Orleans; Col. Mason and family, of New-Orleans, and Mr. J. H. Wales and family, of New-York.

CAPE MAY.

A CHILDREN'S PARTY AND ITS SUGGESTIONS—THE LIGHT-HOUSE KEEPER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STOCKTON HOUSE, CAPE MAY, Wednesday, July 16, 1873.

We have had an accession to our ranks in the person of Mme. Leibhardt, a soprano singer, who, I am told, was with the troupe of Rubinstein. Language is inadequate to express the splendors of this lady's toilette. As for the mass of yellow hair which she wears on top of her head, I think it must weigh at the least fourteen pounds. Of course, where dress is the exception, not the rule, as is the case at Cape May, such an astounding phenomenon as this lady attracts all eyes; but I am delighted to say that the glances cast are not by any means envious. I do not think any lady here would wear her costume, even for the pleasure of being gifted with her fine voice, and her intimacy with the great pianist. In spite, however, of the plainness of the fair ones' dresses, and the influence of Quaker ideas, we have much of the world about us at Cape May. Last night there was a children's party, and fond mammas, who wear drab, gray, or brown colors themselves, seem to think nothing too fine for their little daughters. I must confess that I was half a convert, too, to this reasoning, so brilliant was the scene. The hop commenced at 8 o'clock, taking place in the great dining-room, which is unusually broad, and is entirely unsupported by pillars. Seats were arranged around the room for the grown-up people, and the little folks were stationed in front of them. The professor of dancing, who had charge of the matter, called up a tiny mite of eight years old, radiant in a crimson satin slip, with lace overskirt and diamond ear-drops, to perform the cachucha, which she did very prettily, and with much infantile grace. Then came a quadrille, and the floor was at once covered with all the children, who did not walk through the performance by any means, but did a variety of fancy steps the very names of which I am ignorant of. With the deepest bows and the superbest curtseys, the young partners quitted each other, and then came a Highland fling, then the lancers, succeeded by a hornpipe, then cotillions, then a fancy *pas seul*, and so on until 9:30 o'clock, when the big folks commenced to participate, and the little people were soon crowded out. I could not but sympathise with the pleasure of the children, but it is a grave question whether the happiness of any child can be enhanced by wearing diamonds or having $150 worth of lace over her. It is not good, nor can it come to good. It must breed arrogance in the rich and envy in the poor. The delight that we take in lace and in diamonds is artistic, and comes from a certain amount of knowledge which only experience can give. I do not for a moment suppose that every lady who wears lace could pass a satisfactory examination in the mysteries of the fabric, but they do know enough to be interested. The odds are that the children who have lace overskirts think it in their little hearts a shame to hide the beautiful satin. And as regards diamonds, the same reasoning must apply. The people who wear brilliants because they are costly are mere snobs. There are many, however, who truly appreciate the rarity of good stones, and understand that it is not easy to find a stone with fire, water, good shape, and free from flaws. Putting diamonds in the ears of children seems a sin against childhood, a return to the days of meaningless barbaric splendor, a hideous parade of excessive and cumbrous wealth. I must confess my great surprise at having seen such a thing in Cape May.

As I wrote before in a former letter, the drives are very unsatisfactory. I can now add that the walks are equally so. I strolled up to the light-house a few days ago, and found the two miles of walk almost insupportable. The road was sandy, and, therefore, full of dust, and there were no side paths. It was so unpleasant that I at last abandoned the highway, and went across country, vaulting over the fences, to the surprise and disgust of some lazy cows that were lying down in the shade, and chewing the cud comfortably. Everything seemed oppressed with the drouth. The oats were being harvested, but the ears were very small and light. The pasture seemed half daisies and weeds. The corn was pretty high, but somewhat backward. As for the early potatoes, it gave one a pang to look at them, for they were withering visibly. At last I got clear of the fields into a very narrow delicious lane, which was quite shaded by tall bushes on each side, and was fairly lined with the fragrant Scotch rose. This led me to an open space, where stood the light-house in all its glory, surrounded by a high fence painted with that staring white of which Uncle Sam is somewhat too fond. Within the inclosure were two wooden houses standing side by side with a broad bricked court between them. In one lived the light-house keeper, and in the other his two assistants. My request to view the light-house was granted with much courtesy, which rose to enthusiasm when I informed the keeper of my connection with THE TIMES. "You don't say," said he. "Why, I take that paper Winter and Summer, and have for years past. I used to take another paper from New-York, but it got cranky and notional, and I give it up."

"It's lonely here," I remarked, "in the Winter time."

"Well," he rejoined, "Tis kind of lonely, but I'm married, and so's my first assistant, and an excellent man he is, too. So we've company of our own, you see. Besides a grocery cart comes from Cape May City once a fortnight and brings my papers. I've a horse and wagon myself, and if I want anything I can drive in, you see, and get it. 'Tisn't very lonely after all."

"Why," I exclaimed, "Do the people at Cape May stay there after the hotels have closed!"

"Oh yes, 'tis quite a city. Of course, 'tisn't so lively when the town folks goes home, but there's several stores open all the time, and there's a hotel, too, that never closes—not one of the big ones, but a pleasant place, you see, where people go who haven't so much money as others. Perhaps you'd like to go up to the top."

As this was precisely what I came for, I naturally assented. It is curious that all who have Germanic, or rather Teutonic, blood in their veins no sooner see a high place than they desire to climb it. It must be in the blood, because the fair sex are similarly affected. Traveling Americans when in Paris make a point of ascending the Tour St. Jacques, and Nôtre Dame, and when in London never were known to neglect the Monument and the Duke of York's Column. The light-house at Cape May is only 145 feet high, and is very solidly built, the winding staircase in front being of iron. The top containing the lamp is about eight feet high. It is of French construction, and was imported from Paris in 1860. The lamp itself is of brass, and is supplied with a hydraulic apparatus which forces up the oil into the wicks. These are circular, on the Argand principle, and are placed one within the other, thus producing an immensely strong light. The oil used from sunset to sunrise varies from the minimum of one gallon, one quart, and one pint to the maximum of two gallons and two quarts. The oil is lard-oil strained carefully. The lamp is placed in the centre of a pavilion of refracting glasses, sixteen in number. The glass is the finest plate, and more than an inch thick. In the centre of each is the focus, a large disc, and above and below are series of segments of circles, the whole being set in bright tin. Looking through one of these plates, I found them to magnify considerably, and the small pavilion became a crystal palace of huge dimensions. Below, the lamp is fixed into an apparatus which makes it revolve. This is similar to clock-work, and the motion is governed by a huge weight, like the old clocks one sees occasionally in farm-houses. The rapidity of revolution can be increased or diminished by adding or taking away supplementary weights, just as in the old clocks a big stone was often tied on. The lamp revolves once in eight minutes, and the light is seen every time that the rays catch one of the sixteen foci, which makes it visible every half minute.

Just opposite, on the other extremity of Delaware Bay, is another light-house, but not so high, which can only be discerned in day time by careful scrutiny. At night, however, it shows a soft and beautiful light, though not equal to the light that beams from this one of Cape May. The principal told me his name was D. E. Foster, and he had been in charge of the light ever since it was erected in 1860. There was a light-house before, but the gradual encroachment of the sea compelled its abandonment and the erection of another. In sixty years' time the present one will, in its turn, become insecure, and a new one will be erected inshore. Nor can this be prevented, for the beach is excessively level. Even now, when there is a high tide, the waters burst in upon the keepers, and flood the land, remaining permanently as salt pools in the hollows of the plain. Being shallow, the sun works them into strange colors of brown and yellow. The cattle, which find very good grazing in this forlorn region, when they become troubled with the flies, lie down comfortably in the saline waters, and enjoy the treble luxury of a cool bath, immunity from flies, and a lick at the salt scum, of which all cattle are intensely fond. The assistant keeper, Mr. W. Anderson, a very worthy man, has been here for six years, and is quite an expert gardener, cultivating, with great success, his share of the plot of ground belonging to Uncle Sam. The second assistant, Mr. Everingham, has only been here a few months.

The lives of these men must be monotonous, but they enjoy it. The occupants of the cottages and the hotels would hardly like to try their hands at keeping a light-house. And yet the hotel life is hardly less monotonous. To eat, to sleep, to bathe, to promenade, to listen to the band, and to interchange dull platitudes make up the sum of our existence here. The place would be unendurable if it were not for the excellent quality of the hotel, and for the home-like style of the rooms. These are very large, and furnished with big closets, which alone are sufficient to make the fair sex happy. It has struck me that many of the residents down here spend half their time in their own rooms, which speaks well both for the people and for the hotel. Now, there was a cunning gambler of Philadelphia (for they do play faro *sub rosâ* in the City of Brotherly Love) who thought that Cape May would be just the sort of place to open a club-house. He imagined that half the people would crowd to his tables from sheer lack of something to do. So last year this Mr. Lear built a most elegant club-house and lavished superb upholstery, gilding, frescoing, molding, &c., upon it, determining to make it the prettiest little parlor belonging to a spider that ever giddy fly did spy. He opened it late in that season, but it attracted so little attention that the returns upon the outlay were most discouraging. This year he tried it again, but nobody would come; that is to say, nobody with any money. The beats who go to such places for the suppers were punctually on hand, also the godless old gentlemen who are partial to free wines and whisky, and don't know where to pass their evenings, and who give an air of respectability and clubbiness to the den. But the element, the fly element that spider Lear particularly desired to see, never came at all; so the house was closed, and Mr. Lear is now enjoying the bathing with a philosophy that does him credit. I think the Quaker element had something to do with this also. If this singular sect would only spread themselves as missionaries over the whole scope of watering-place life, they would do much to restrain that element of shoddyism and snobbery which is gaining the upperhand, and to develop the true American type of gentleman, which has been a little overshadowed of late.

Before bidding adieu to Cape May, let me say that the universal feeling of the people here is extreme thankfulness to THE TIMES for its treatment of the miserable Goodrich matter. I have heard a hundred voices raised in warm commendation of one special article on the subject.

GAR.

THE MINNESOTA REPUBLICANS.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC CONVENTION—THE PLATFORM OF THE PARTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 16.—The Republican State Convention assembled in the opera-house to-day, and there were 307 delegates present. The preliminary skirmishing was quite exciting. Yesterday and last night Washburne, of Minneapolis, was claimed to have the inside track. Gov. Austin, who had previously declined the nomination, announced that he would accept if nominated. The candidates were W. D. Washburne, C. K. Davis, Horace Austin, and Thos. Armstrong. Lieut. Gov. Gales was chosen permanent Chairman. The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That the Republican Party continues to be the party of progress and reform. While pledging itself anew to the great principles of universal freedom and equal human rights, with which it has triumphed in the past, and which it has permanently incorporated in the Government, State and national, it meets boldly the new questions as they arise in the same spirit of devotion to the rights of the people, irrespective of class or condition, and that it presents the first example of a great party, wise and just enough to correct its own errors and abuses.

Resolved, That, whereas the Republican Party has ever been the friend of the oppressed, securing freedom for the slaves, giving homes to the landless, obtaining from European countries recognition of citizenship here for adopted citizens, it now greets with a hearty sympathy and extends a hand to help every movement to secure to agriculture and labor their due influence, interest, and rights.

Resolved, That the producing, commercial, and industrial interests of the country should have the best and cheapest mode of transportation possible, while the capital invested in such means of transit, whether by railroad or otherwise, should be permitted the right of reasonable remuneration, all abuses in their management—excessive rates, unjust or oppressive discriminations against localities, persons, or interests, should be corrected by law, and the people should be protected from such wrongs and all improper and arbitrary use of the growing power of railroads and other corporations.

Resolved, That it is our opinion no rights should be vested in railroad corporations beyond the control of future legislation; that such laws should be enacted as will limit to just and reasonable rates, all tolls, freights, and charges of railroad and transportation companies, and protect the people from imposition; and that the legislature should attach such conditions to all new grants, amendments, or extension of old charters as will place the right of legislative control over such corporations beyond all question.

Resolved, That we heartily applaud the active measures of the late Congress for ferreting out and exposing corruption. We have seen, with profound regret, in the developments made thereby, evidence of political and official corruption, and abuse of responsible positions by men of all political parties, to further personal ends, and we demand pure official conduct, and the punishment of unfaithful public men, State and national, who, having betrayed the confidence freely extended to them, shall not be shielded from the disgrace of their acts by any partisanship of ours, and we renounce all Credit Mobilier transactions, whatever be their form.

Resolved, That when retrenchment is required to lighten the burdens of taxation and to continue the reduction of the public debt, an increase of salary is unwise. We condemn without reserve the voting for or receiving of increased pay for services already rendered, and demand that the provisions of the late act of Congress by which the salaries were increased should be promptly and unconditionally repealed.

Resolved, That the wise, patriotic, and efficient administration of Gov. Horace Austin entitles him to the unqualified approbation of the whole people of the State; that the able and faithful discharge of the responsible duties of the office of Attorney General, by Hon. F. R. E. Cornell, merit the highest public commendation; that we heartily indorse the action of the late Legislature in investigating and reforming the abuses in the office of the State Treasury.

Resolved, That in view of the recent decision of the Land Department at Washington in favor of certain railroad companies, and against a large class of settlers upon a portion of the public lands in this State, whereby great injury and sufferings are likely to result to such settlers, this convention earnestly requests such action on the part of our Senators and Representatives in Congress as shall secure the honest settler against loss and injury as far as possible.

The resolutions were applauded, a cheer being raised at the conclusion of that denouncing the back-salary bill and demanding its repeal.

THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Park Commissioners held a meeting yesterday to take action on the proposed construction of a building in Manhattan-square, to be used as a Zoölogical Garden or American Museum of Natural History. President Stebbins occupied the chair, and all the Commissioners were present. Commissioner Bissinger, chairman of the Committee on the Museum of Natural History, made an informal report, and stated that the committee wished to be discharged from the further consideration of the matter. A report was then read from Mr. Vaux, architect of the proposed building, in which he stated that the building could be erected at a cost within the appropriation made by the Legislature. The President was then authorized to sign contracts for the completion of the building. A communication was read from the Mayor calling attention to section 27 of the charter, which states that the department shall, "once in three months, and at such other times as the Mayor may direct, make to him, in such forms and under such rules as he may prescribe, reports of the operations and actions of the same and each of them, which reports shall be published in the *City Record*." The President was authorized to comply with the Mayor's request and forward a report as soon as possible. Some time ago Dr. Osgood applied to the Commissioners to designate a site for a statue to be erected in honor of Elias Howe. The matter was referred to a committee consisting of the President, Mr. Fred. E. Church, and Mr. Vaux, architect. Yesterday the report of the committee was presented to the meeting. The principal points of the report are as follows: First—That before the erection of any statue in Central Park, such statue must be seen and inspected in its finished condition by the Commissioners. Second—The Commissioners will reserve the selection of a site until the statue has been accepted. Third—Statues of noted men are to be placed on each side of the main walk of the Park, called the Mall, or near to the entrance gates, and nowhere else. Fourth—Statues and sculpture works designed to represent objects of beauty and nature may be placed in any portion of the Park that the Commissioners may determine. Fifth—A statue commemorative of any person shall not be placed in the Park until five years after the death of the person represented.

The report was adopted. A report was received recommending the dismissal of three park-keepers. Referred to the Committee on Park Police. A report was read from the Landscape Architect, giving an account of the recent changes in the Park Police Force. The meeting then adjourned.

THE JERSEY POLICE SCANDAL.

EX-CHIEF M'WILLIAMS AND DETECTIVE DOYLE ON TRIAL.

The trial of ex-Chief of Police McWilliams and Detective Doyle, of Jersey City, for alleged complicity in the attempt of Proctor, Dennin, and Foley to rob the First National Bank, was continued yesterday. Jane Beemer, from whom the burglars hired the room in which they worked, testified that, while the men occupied the room, Detective Doyle was frequently on the stoop in the evening, and that on several occasions Chief McWilliams came there and had conversations with him. This witness was not placed on the stand during the first trial.

G. Ross Cary testified to certain telegrams which passed between McWilliams and John E. Scott, his brother-in-law, at the time McWilliams escaped from the deputy sheriff who arrested him.

Frank Dennin, one of the convicted burglars, was the next witness called. He testified that he first met McWilliams at Chamberlain & Dodge's saloon, on Broadway, near Fourth-street, and McWilliams told him he had a good job in Jersey City; that there was plenty of money in it. He also said that rooms next the building could be secured. The matter was not arranged at that time, but he subsequently met McWilliams in Jersey City, accidentally, when McWilliams again introduced the subject. He then went and saw the rooms, and finally consented to undertake the job. Doyle was present during this interview. McWilliams agreed not to leave the city while we were at work. He worked through the wall, but accidentally struck too high, and so got into the room above the vault. I saw McWilliams and Doyle about it, but the former said it would not matter, as the bank people never went into that room, and if by any chance they should make the discovery, they would come to him about it, and he would give us the signal. After that we worked at night, and Doyle or McWilliams was to meet one of us every evening on York-street to keep us posted. McWilliams was to get twenty per cent. of the proceeds, and Doyle was to receive something from all of us. I met Doyle the evening before we were arrested. He said everything was right, but did not speak of McWilliams' absence from the city. I afterward asked McWilliams why he went to Philadelphia, and he said he had to go with Bumsted, as he was trying to persuade the latter to jump his bail. He also said that the reason he did not answer the dispatch was that he was drunk in a house of ill-fame. Dennin then detailed the plans of escape, as already stated in Mrs. Devereaux's testimony. He was also to try to get me to New-York on charge of being the Nathan murderer. McWilliams wanted $3,000 to be used in effecting the escape, but I told my friends not to give him any money.

At this point the proceedings were interrupted to allow a letter which passed from one of the prisoners to Doyle to be read, and also the notes of the first trial reporting Dennin's evidence at that time, when Dennin testified that McWilliams first spoke of the robbery to a man named Lane, and the latter to the witness. The further testimony of the witness was unimportant.

E. F. C. Young, the cashier of the bank, testified that Chief McWilliams asked him for a pass to see Dennin, as he believed the prisoner to be the Nathan murderer.

The prosecution attempted to show by this witness that McWilliams had said that if any job were ever put up on the bank he should not try to defeat it, because the late John S. Fox, formerly President of the bank, had endeavored to prevent his election as Chief of Police. The Court refused to admit the evidence.

The last witness for the day was Detective Kilcanley, who merely testified that he saw McWilliams in Cooper Hall the night he escaped.

At this point the court adjourned until this morning.

FRACAS AT THE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.

The case of Ottiwell F. Steele, an employe of the "Grand Central Depot," against James M. Buckingham, a lawyer, of No. 169 Broadway, for assault and battery, was tried yesterday before Justice Coulter, in the Yorkville Police Court. The facts of the case, as appears from the evidence, seem to be as follows: Mr. Buckingham expected his little daughter, aged ten years, by the 5:15 P. M. train, and proceeded to the depot for the purpose of meeting her. An official whom he addressed at the entrance and explained the object of his visit, told him he might enter and receive the child. Mr. Buckingham wishing, as he stated, to be near the last car, in one of which was the child, went around by another door. He entered unchallenged, but when he had proceeded some distance he heard the words, "Stop!" "Hey!" and, not thinking he was addressed, he went toward the cars. Suddenly he found himself rudely seized from behind and his hat knocked over his eyes, and, imagining some pickpocket was operating for his watch, he resisted. A scuffle ensued, in the course of which he discovered that his assailant was an employe of the "Central depot," when he at once submitted and was ultimately given in charge of an officer and locked up for the night. Next morning he was discharged to appear for examination yesterday. Steele testified that he was placed at the Forty-fifth-street entrance, and that his orders were not to allow any person through there unless employes. He saw the defendant pass in, he tapped him on the shoulder and told him it was not the proper entrance. Defendant explained his business and said he would go in. An altercation ensued, and complainant took Mr. Buckingham by the shoulders and put him out. He alleges that the defendant struck him in the face several times during the process of removal. Other officers of the depot testified to the fact that Mr. Buckingham first struck the complainant, and a tussle ensued, during which defendant's clothes were torn. A witness, who swore he had charge of the Grand Central Depot, could not tell whether the "depot" was a corporation or not. He had no knowledge of the persons composing the corporation, which he knew by the name of the Grand Central Depot. Justice Coulter thought there was some exaggeration on both sides, and he required the defendant to enter into his own recognizance to keep the peace with regard to Steele, for six months. Mr. Buckingham says he will bring an action against the "Grand Central Depot."

THE ASHES AND GARBAGE NUISANCE.

Numerous complaints having been made by Superintendent Thorne, of the Street-cleaning Department, in relation to the throwing of ashes and garbage into the streets, chiefly in the tenement-house districts, rendering them filthy despite all the cleaning performed by the forces of the Street-cleaning Bureau, the Board of Police have determined to employ vigorous measures to abate this terrible nuisance. For this purpose the policemen detailed for special detective duty in the different precincts throughout the City were ordered to assemble at the Central Office yesterday, and were marshaled into the presence of President Smith, who informed them that they would in future be required, in addition to their other duties, to watch for violations of the Sanitary Code in throwing ashes, garbage, &c., into the streets, and to arrest any and every person found so violating the ordinances. The regular police patrols are instructed also to be especially vigilant in this respect, but they labor under the disadvantage of being in uniform, which serves as a warning to those about not to violate the law in their presence. Many, however, take the opportunity of emptying their filth upon the streets as soon as the officer has passed out of sight. By vigilance on the part of the special duty officers, who do not appear in uniform, it is hoped that the arrest and punishment of these violators of the law will soon put a stop to the evil complained of.

CONFIDENCE OPERATORS ARRESTED.

On the 11th of June Edward Steinhofer, an invalid suffering from consumption, who arrived a few days before from Havana, while at French's Hotel made the acquaintance of a man who appeared to greatly sympathise with his misfortune. He advised him to go to Saratoga to consult with a celebrated physician there, and also volunteered to accompany him. Steinhofer and his newly-made acquaintance took passage on board the boat for Albany, and during the trip the latter introduced Steinhofer to a confederate, and the precious pair fleeced the unsuspecting stranger out of $265, leaving him almost destitute. He made his way back to this City, and reported his case to Capt. Irving, of the Detective force. Detective Elder was detailed to look after the swindlers, and succeeded, yesterday, in arresting James A. Roberts and Chas. Conklin, two well-known confidence operators, who, from a description obtained from the victim, are believed to be the men who robbed him. The prisoners were locked up at Police Head-quarters, and Mr. Steinhofer has been notified to appear against them.

ALLEGED REVENUE FRAUDS.

Various reports were circulating in the New-York Custom-house, yesterday, in regard to the seizure of the books of different firms, charges of irregularities having been preferred, it was said, by the Government. One of them was that a Mr. Caldwell, of Philadelphia, an importer of bronze articles, had been sued by the Government for $1,000,000, on account of alleged undervaluation in the importation of his goods. A TIMES reporter called upon Special Agent Jayne concerning the truth of the report. Mr. Jayne said that the suit was begun some months ago by the Government against the firm for a much less amount, and that the matter was finally compromised upon payment of about $15,000. Mr. Jayne said the affair had been greatly exaggerated, and that the firm settled as soon as the amount of the undervaluation was exactly ascertained by reference to their books and invoices. A report was also in circulation that Platt & Boyd, a wealthy firm of glass importers in Murray-street, had been sued by the Government for $300,000, for certain alleged irregularities in connection with their importations. Special Agent Jayne confirmed the truth of this report in the main, although he would not say exactly what the precise charges were. The books of the firm were seized recently, and the Government claimed a large penalty. As yet no compromise has been arrived at. As far as could be learned there were no new developments in the case of Duden Frères & Co.

A CRIMINAL DISCOVERED.

CHASING A THIEF FOR THREE THOUSAND MILES—BLINDY WINSLOW LOCATED.

The readers of THE TIMES will remember the daring escape made by Philip, alias "Blindy" Winslow, from Detective Mahoney, in Mulberry-street, a month ago. Winslow, who had previously been arrested by Mahoney and sent to State Prison, escaped from Auburn, stabbing and seriously wounding Warden Carpenter. On his subsequent escape from Mahoney, search was made for him, and the detective received information that Winslow, with two other desperadoes, named Kit Waring and Tom Flaherty, had left the City, a subscription having been raised for them by the thieves at the corner of Hester-street and the Bowery. Information was then received that Winslow was in Philadelphia, and Mahoney scoured that city for a week, but without avail. Then a rumor became prevalent among thieves that Winslow had been caught by the authorities of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and Mahoney left for the Western city. On arriving there, he found that rumor for once had proved correct, Winslow, Waring, and Flaherty having been arrested for burglary. Winslow gave the name of Burke, Waring that of Watson, and Flaherty that of Smith. They had been tried before Judge Lowry, one of the petty provincial magistrates, and sentenced. Mahoney at once telegraphed Capt. Clinchy, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who sent Detective Brennan to Albany to procure a requisition. Gov. Dix at once granted it, and Brennan proceeded to Indianapolis, where Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks not only issued a warrant of extradition but personally wrote a letter to Judge Lowry, asking him to waive the technical law and surrender the prisoner, Winslow, who had received a sentence of five years. The Sheriff, Joseph S. Hance, however, refused to deliver Winslow, and telegraphed to this City, asking what reward was offered for him. All the respectable citizens of Fort Wayne and the Fort Wayne *Sentinel* condemned in unmeasured terms the action of the Sheriff. Detectives Brennan and Mahoney were compelled to return to this City yesterday without Winslow. Their expenses amount to $800, which they have to pay out of their salary.

COMPLIMENTING A VETERAN.

United States Naval Officer Lewis R. Stegman was highly complimented yesterday by his fellow officials and the brokers who do business at his desk in the Custom-house. He was recently elected Major of the Forty-seventh Regiment, National Guard State of New-York, (of Brooklyn,) and his friends resolved to present him with a full major's uniform including fatigue cap, sword, dress and service scabbard, belt, sash, and in fact a complete outfit. The presentation took place at Kolb's Hotel in Hanover-square, and a large company, including Cols. Bird and Houghten and deputy naval officer E. W. Canning, were present. Mr. Jos. E. Fuller, an old army comrade of Major Stegman in the last war, made the presentation speech, which was modestly responded to by the recipient of the gift. Major Stegman has a remarkable war record. He was born in New-York in 1839, and was practicing law in this City at the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861. He enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Second Regiment, New-York Volunteers, and served throughout the war in many actions in the East and West. He was shot in the head at Cedar Mountain, and carried off the field for dead. He distinguished himself at Chancellorsville, and was officially complimented by Gen. Hooker, and promoted to a Majority at Chattanooga. He led the forlorn hope at Cassville and New Hope, and was shot through the thigh at Pine Mountain. He recovered from this last wound, and joining Gen. Hancock in the valley of the Shenandoah, was after a short time promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel, and subsequently Colonel. He returned to civil life in 1866, and has since resided in Brooklyn. After the presentation yesterday, festivities suitable to the occasion were prolonged until after night-fall.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET BOOTHS.

Prof. Chandler and Dr. Stephen Smith, of the Board of Health, accompanied by Dr. E. H. Janes, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, yesterday afternoon visited Washington Market, and made an inspection of the stands and booths surrounding the market building. After the inspection, Prof. Chandler stated to a TIMES reporter that the booths were in a disgusting and filthy condition, and beyond a doubt a great nuisance, dangerous to life and detrimental to health, and he would do all in his power as President of the Board of Health to cause their immediate removal. Dr. Stephen Smith also pronounced the booths a great nuisance. Dr. Janes will make an additional report on their condition at the meeting of the Board of Health to-day, and some definite action will be taken looking to the prompt abatement of the nuisance. After making the inspection yesterday the members of the Board of Health called upon the Mayor, and had a conference with him. Controller Green and Mr. Devoe, the Superintendent of Markets, were at the interview. It is said that the board recommended the removal of the stands as a sanitary necessity. A like effort was made in the year 1866, but it appears that the marketmen obtained an injunction restraining the Board of Health from demolishing their stands. Mr. A. R. Lawrence, counsel for the marketmen, called on Commissioner Van Nort yesterday, and requested him to rescind the order, as the stands yielded a large yearly revenue, which was devoted to reducing the debt of the City. The counsel also contended that the occupants had a legal right to remain.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

A meeting of the Dock Commissioners was held yesterday, President Westervelt in the chair. A letter was received from the Mayor, calling the attention of the board to section 27 of the charter, by which a report of the transactions of the board is to be made every three months to the Mayor. A communication was received from President Laimbeer, of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, requesting that the North River be thoroughly dredged opposite to Bellevue Hospital. A letter was read from J. Hyde Sparks, agent of the White Star line of ocean steamers, requesting the department to lease to that line, for the term of ten years or more, the property now known as Piers Nos. 51, 52, and 53 North River. The property commences at the foot of Christopher-street and extends beyond the foot of West Tenth-street. It would only be sufficient for two piers, and the company would erect one immediately and another on the 1st of May, 1875, or at such time as would suit the convenience of the board. Referred to the Executive Committee. A number of reports from the District Superintendents were then read, after which the board adjourned.

SALARY OF THE JUDGES.

As already stated in THE TIMES, an order had been made by Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, directing Controller Green and the Board of Estimate to show cause why the salary of the Judges of the Supreme Court in this district should not be estimated and paid at the same rate as before the passage of the new charter. The clause in the charter reducing the salary to the extent of $7,500 was in force only from the 30th of April to the 12th of June, 1873, a repealing clause having been enacted and gone into effect on the latter day. By the Controller it was claimed that for the period during which the reducing clause remained in force the salaries should be reduced according to its provisions; on the part of the judges, that their salaries being payable quarterly, and no payment having fallen due between the time of the passage of the act reducing the amount and the passage of the act repealing it, its provisions were of no effect. When the case was called on yesterday Mr. John H. Strahan, who appeared as consul on behalf of the judges, announced to the Court that the matter had been settled, the Board of Estimate having allowed the salary at the amount claimed by the judges, and the Controller having assented to pay accordingly.

POLICE MATTERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, a communication was received from the Mayor, asking for a detailed and statistical report of the operations of the Police Department for the three months which will end on the 1st of August, and the Chief Clerk was directed to prepare and present such report to the board for approval. A communication was received from Col. H. S. Olcott, transmitting photographs of the flag of honor presented to the police force in November last, to be distributed to the various precincts throughout the City, one copy for each station-house. The following transfers were announced: Capt. John Sanders from the Sixteenth to the Twenty-third Precinct; Capt. Thomas Cherry from Twenty-third to Sixteenth Precinct; Capt. Ira S. Garland from the Thirteenth to Twenty-eighth Precinct, and Capt. Henry Hedden from the Twenty-eighth to the Thirteenth Precinct. Sergt. Rockwell was transferred from the Fifth to Thirteenth Precinct, and Sergt. Lynes from the Thirteenth to Fifth Precinct.

A CASE OF FALSE PRETENSES.

A warrant was issued yesterday afternoon by Judge Bixby at the Tombs for the arrest of Moses Manheim, alias Jacob Manheim, a merchant doing business, it is said, in Milford, Mass. The prisoner, it was charged, came to the dry goods house of James W. Chisholm & Co., No. 447 Broadway, and, representing that he was worth $10,000, obtained goods valued at $775. It was subsequently discovered that the representations were false. The prisoner being confined in Ludlow-street Jail on a civil suit, Sergt. Quinn detailed Officer Gardiner to arrest him there on the criminal process.

THE PEABODY EDUCATION FUND.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES—EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

The trustees of the Peabody Education Fund met again yesterday at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop presiding. The others in attendance were: Hon. Hamilton Fish, Hon. John H. Clifford, ex-Governor of Massachusetts; Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Chas. McAlister, Pennsylvania; G. W. Riggs, Washington; G. P. Russel, (nephew to Mr. Peabody,) Secretary; G. N. Eaton, Maryland; Hon. S. Watson, Tennessee; Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Virginia, and Rev. Dr. B. Sears, General Agent of the Fund, Staunton, Va.

Dr. Sears read the annual report. It was a very long one, reviewing the labors of the year in the different States of the South. The general condition of the public schools there was encouraging. There is one class of men, the report says, whose influence is to be dreaded; who do not profess to be unfriendly to common schools, but reluctantly consent to let the experiment be tried, provided it be done cheaply; not considering—probably not caring—that such a condition is fatal to success. The effect would be, and in more than one State is, to create a wide-spread dissatisfaction among the people, who, having paid their school tax, find that the private schools have been broken up, reduced to weakness or inefficiency by the removal of so many pupils, and that for want of sufficient funds no respectable public schools have taken their place. So far as the education of the children of the State generally is concerned, the two systems coexisting are chiefly efficient in weakening each other. Either, to be prosperous, requires all the money that is paid for both. Men will not be satisfied to be reduced to the necessity of setting up schools of their own, or of sending their children from home, after having contributed their share to the public school fund. Such are the results of what people are pleased to call economy in expenditures for public schools. The best schools were to be found where the citizens of each locality came to the aid of the State and adopted them as their own, contributing liberally to their support. In Virginia the number of public schools in the State for the year ending Aug. 1, 1872, was 3,695, the school population, consisting of persons between five and twenty-one years of age, was 411,021. Of this number 247,002 were white, and 164,019 colored. The average cost of tuition per month is seventy cents, and the average daily attendance is 95,488. The whole number of private schools, including academies and colleges, is 856, and the whole number of pupils attending them 20,497, being 5,451 less than the preceding year. Ninety-three counties report a growing sentiment in favor of public schools; six report no change; five report unfavorably, and one makes no report.

Nearly all the county superintendents are in favor of the present system of raising school funds, combining the taxation of the State, the counties, and the districts. Many of them regret that the rate of taxation in the counties and districts should depend on the County Board of Supervisors, a body of men not always interested in schools. In North Carolina the state of education generally is considered far from satisfactory. It is to be feared that in many if not most of the districts, there will be no schools at all, on account of the aversion of the people to paying school taxes. Some energetic effort must be made to provide for that State a system that will command respect. In South Carolina, too, few schools are supported through the year. The application made for aid says: "The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated over $300,000 for educational purposes. Not one dollar of this amount has been received from the Treasury, and the result has been that nearly all the public schools in the State have been closed." But this State received only $1,500 from the fund, for the less a State does itself, the less aid it is entitled to from the fund.

In Georgia the efforts, thus far, to establish a public school system has resulted in comparative failure, and the cause is traced to maladministration, but in the future, with the legislation recently adopted, much good is expected.

The failure of the crops, the imperfect collection of revenue, and other causes have tended in some degree to embarrass the efforts of the friends of common schools in Florida. And yet an advance has been made in spite of these obstacles in the number of schools and teachers and the aggregate attendance of pupils.

The failure of the Treasury in Alabama to cash school warrants had a depressing effect upon all the township schools, yet the number of children in attendance and the length of term taught by the public fund, it appeared, would not vary materially from the preceding year.

Mississippi presented a gratifying exhibit. There the cause of free education was advancing.

The work of the Trustees has been embarrassed somewhat in West Virginia by the frequent changes in the office of General Superintendent, three persons having occupied the post during the past year; yet $14,950 have been expended in aid of schools there.

The amounts paid out by the trustees to the States have been as follows: Virginia, $22,800; Tennessee, $25,600; West Virginia, $15,550; North Carolina, $12,550; Georgia, $10,200; Florida, $3,800; Louisiana, $7,890; Alabama, $7,000; Mississippi, $4,450; Arkansas, $9,500, and South Carolina, $1,500—making altogether $135,846.

After the reading of the report Surgeon General Barnes was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Bishop McIlvaine, and Hon. William Aiken was elected Second Vice President. The meeting was then adjourned to hold its next annual session in New-York in October, 1874.

BASE-BALL.

About 300 people assembled on the Union Grounds, yesterday afternoon, to witness the third game of the championship series between the Resolute and Atlantic Clubs. The game, so far as the Resolutes were concerned, was a farce, they failing to either bat or field with decent effect. The Atlantics, however, batted furiously, and did that which no other club ever did before, *i. e.*, played without an error. The following is the score:

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.	A.	RESOLUTE.	R.	1B.	P.	A.
Barlow, c.	4	2	3	0	D. Allison, c.	0	0	1	0
Pearce, s. s.	4	4	2	4	H. Campbell, lb	0	0	1	0
Boyd, r. f.	5	4	0	0	Austen, r. f.	0	0	3	0
Ferguson, 3d b.	1	1	2	3	A. Allison, c. f.	0	1	3	0
Burdock, 2d b.	3	4	1	6	Nevins, 3d b.	1	1	0	3
Britt, p.	1	2	0	1	M. Campbell, 1st b.	0	0	14	0
Dehlman, 1st b.	2	4	16	0	Booth, l. f.	0	2	3	0
Pabor, l. f.	1	1	2	0	Fleet, 2d b.	0	1	2	1
Remsen, c. f.	2	3	1	0	Wadsworth, s.s.	0	0	0	3
Total	23	25	27	18	Total	1	5	27	9

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	5	0	1	2	4	1	2	5	3—23
Resolute	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Runs Earned—Atlantic 9, Resolute 1.
Umpire—Mr. Matthews, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—One hour and fifty minutes.
First Bases by Errors—Atlantic 6 times, Resolute 0 times.
Total Fielding Errors—Atlantic 0, Resolute 13.

NOTES.

The Kelly benefit match between the Mutual and Atlantic Clubs will come off to-morrow afternoon on the Union Grounds. Every arrangement has been made to insure a first-class contest, and those who are desirous of witnessing such should attend by all means. The game will begin at 4:45 o'clock.

The Boston and Athletic Clubs play in Boston this afternoon.

A PERPLEXING PREDICAMENT.

On the morning of June 19 the body of a man was found in the water at the foot of King-street, South Brooklyn. Three seven-pound flat-irons in a satchel were tied to his left arm, and a quantity of pistol-cartridges were found in his pockets. The post-mortem showed that he had received a pistol-bullet in the left temple, which had lodged in the skull. He was identified, as was supposed beyond all possibility of doubt, as Charles Diehl, an insurance agent, residing at No. 323 Grand-street, Williamsburg. Diehl had left his family in November and had not returned, and his mother-in-law, wife, and others fully identified the body as his, it being their opinion that he was murdered, although the coroners held to the belief that he committed suicide. The body was delivered to Diehl's relatives and buried in the family lot, the funeral being largely attended by sympathising relatives, and Mrs. Diehl went into mourning for her lost husband. Yesterday morning she received a letter, post-marked Key West, the direction of which she immediately recognized as the handwriting of her husband. The widow tore open the letter, and found that it bore date within the past fortnight, and that her husband was at the time of writing alive and well, and contemplated a speedy return to his Brooklyn home.

STEALING FROM HIS MASTER.

Benjamin F. Gage, aged twenty years, residing at No. 31 Harrison-street, was arraigned at the Tombs yesterday, charged with embezzlement under circumstances of a peculiarly distressing character. Gage, who belongs to a most respectable family, was employed as delivery-clerk by Robert H. Martin, of No. 70 Maiden-lane. The most implicit confidence was placed in him by Mr. Martin, and he was allowed to make all the collections for the house. Irregularities were discovered during the past month, and it was quickly found that young Gage had collected a number of bills and appropriated the money. The specific charge against him was of appropriating $79 paid him by the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company. He pleaded guilty and was held for trial.

ASSAULTS WITH BRASS KNUCKLES.

Two cases of assault with brass knuckles, the injuries from which may yet prove fatal, were brought to light in Brooklyn, yesterday. John Dougherty, a notorious desperado of Red Hook, assaulted Leonard Blue in the hallway of the latter's residence, No. 144 Conover-street, and beat him so severely about the head and body with brass knuckles that his recovery is doubtful. Dougherty was arrested yesterday at the foot of Van Brunt-street by Officer McGowan. On Wednesday night, John Bennett and William Keegan quarreled at No. 69 Boerum-street, and Bennett was struck several times on the head with brass knuckles. He was finally rescued by citizens and Keegan escaped.

CUBA.

THE CASE OF PORTILLO—WAR NEWS—PERSECUTION OF THE PRESS—GENERAL GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 12, 1873.

People have been very busy this week, endeavoring to determine whether Gen. Portillo has been relieved of his command or still retains it, and whether he is at the present moment in Cinco Villas or in Havana. For some time, rumors have been floating about which smacked of trouble in the Cinco Villas. Not the least important was that to the effect that Gen. Portillo had openly defied the Captain General, and had the volunteers with him. Then came reports that he was relieved, all of which were denied by his friends, and credited by all who are opposed to him, and which at last turn out to be true. Whatever has been the real cause of the difficulty, Portillo has been replaced. Yesterday a telegram was received from Santa Clara stating that he had left the town that morning, leaving the command of his division to Col. Federico Montero, in pursuance of orders received from the Captain General through his Chief of Staff, who was sent off post-haste early on the morning of the 9th. The *Voz de Cuba* refused at first to believe that the General who has pacified the Cinco Villas had been relieved without reason, and said that if the Cuban Junta in New-York had begged artillery from the City Council to fire a *feu de joie* in honor of the occasion, they might as well return to the Mayor and Aldermen and tell them they did not require their aid, though they might trouble them some other time. I think something interesting will come out of this.

THE WAR.

The Trocha guerrillas have been reconnoitering and killing a few insurgents, who in their turn have killed a few guerrillas, and captured some women, children, horses, and arms. Brigadier Burriel, who has returned to Camaguey, after a short stay in the Manzanillo district, where he was directing operations, reports that two Spanish columns had arrived at Holguin, after having had a few skirmishes with the insurgents and made an attack on the encampment of Calixto Garcia, which, after a slight resistance, was abandoned.

A SUSPICIOUS CRAFT.

Curiosity is greatly excited about the movements of the steamer Virginius. The report of the landing near Nuevitas has been denied, but it cannot be doubted that the vessel has either landed her cargo lately, or is now watching the opportunity to do so, for the benefit of the insurgents. On the 5th she arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, after outrunning the United States steamer Kansas and the Spanish steamer Bazan. The Bazan arrived here last Sunday, bringing dispatches of importance to the Government, which must have referred to the Virginius; so it is very probable that the chase referred to in the Kingston telegram must have taken place some time last week, and not immediately previous to the Virginius' arrival at Kingston. The Bazan left this port again last evening on commission, which means to watch the future movements of the steamer in the event of her leaving Kingston, and to capture her if possible.

PERSECUTION OF THE PRESS.

The persecuted *Tribune* was suspended on the 8th by order of the Political Governor, and the office is in charge of the police, whose men are relieved every three hours. These precautions are taken to prevent the publication and distribution of the paper. A fine of 17,000 reals, or $2,000, had been imposed on the editors, who assert that this fine having been incurred during the reign of Ceballos, should have been overlooked now that Ceballos is replaced by a Republican Captain General. The fine was paid, and on Thursday the *Tribune* again appeared, but to-day suspension has again been decreed against it, and the voice of the Republican pioneer is again silenced. A curious instance of the severity of the Press censorship has just taken place, and yet we are in what is to be a Republican State. The *Diario de Cienfuegos* has been fined for publishing in its columns news from Porto Rico which had already been published in the Havana papers. And why? Because the Havana papers have published only what has been allowed to be published by the Havana censor, and that is no reason why the Cienfuegos papers should reproduce the news without having first received the sanction of the Cienfuegos censor.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Republicans don't like the plotting going on among the Monarchists, and especially among the Carlists. One evening a Carlist Club was holding a meeting and keeping very quiet, when, without any previous warning, they were surprised by a party of Republicans, who entered with revolvers in their hands and turned the enthusiastic partisans of Don Carlos into the street, threatening at the same time that if they caught them at similar work again, they would shoot every one of them. The Republicans are not unmolested either, for their meetings are prohibited by law, as indeed are all secret meetings in Cuba. One hundred and eighteen citizens, who constitute the Federal Republican Committee, were surprised by the police while holding a meeting at night, and have published a manifesto in the *Tribune*, citing a decree of 1869 which was published in the Madrid *Gazette*, in defense of their right to meet when and where they pleased. But, then, that law does not hold good here, and will not so long as a single insurrectionist remains with arms in his hands. (*Vide* Amadeo's speech in the Cortes.) Here in Havana things have an aspect much more monarchical than republican. The crown in the centre of the ensigns of the different men-of-war has disappeared, but nearly everywhere on shore it is still to be seen. We are still using the postage stamps bearing the portrait of the late King of Spain, and will continue using them throughout the remainder of this year.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Where were all good citizens of the United States on the Fourth of July? Each must have been celebrating the glorious anniversary on his own account. There was no reception by the Consul, there were no dinners, and nothing but the Stars and Stripes floating over the consulate to show that in Havana the Fourth was different from another day.... Gen. Torbert left on Thursday in the Morro Castle, leaving Vice Consul Hall, of Matanzas, in his place.... Count Cañongo has been appointed Political Governor, to replace Señor Rivero, who has retired to Spain. Zulueta was proposed, and his appointment ardently wished by the Conservatives, for reasons which can easily be understood.... Perico Armenteros, a prominent Cuban, who figured in Havana at the affair which took place some years ago in the Louvre restaurant, is here. He was driving a four-in-hand in the park the other evening, much to the disgust of some of the extreme Spaniards, whose murmurs are not loud, but deep.... The Central Colonization Commission has been suspended by the Madrid Government, on the plea that the laws relating to its operation will very shortly have to undergo a general reform.... Financial prospects are very gloomy, and the Captain General has telegraphed to Madrid that if the Government persists in refusing to recognize the debt of Cuba, he will not be answerable for the tranquillity of the island. The poorer classes especially are suffering from the effects of the depreciation of the paper currency, and something must be done very soon to remedy an evil which is increasing every day.

QUASIMODO.

A NEAT SWINDLE.

On the 29th of June last, Matthew Metzler, a German of plausible address, called at the office of Henry Gosweyler, a wine merchant, of No. 176 Fulton-street, and said that he owned and carried on the business of the lager-beer saloon No. 190 Fulton-street, which he said he had bought for $2,300. Metzler then said he wanted some wines and liquors on the usual time. Mr. Gosweyler visited the saloon, saw a sign of "M. Metzler" over the door, and saw Metzler behind the bar. Thinking the statement to be true, Mr. Gosweyler delivered to Metzler wines worth $283. Metzler refusing to pay, Mr. Gosweyler obtained a judgment against him, but on levying, found that the restaurant and saloon were owned by Mary Metzler, wife of Metzler. Mr. Gosweyler then had Metzler arrested, and he was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday on a charge of false pretenses.

FIRE IN SPRING-STREET.

Shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the rear basement of the three-story brick building No. 129 Spring-street, owned by Wm. Judd and occupied by Jacob Bonner as a lager beer saloon and restaurant, and the upper part as a dwelling for his family. The flames spread so rapidly that Mrs. Bonner and her son, the only occupants of the building who were at home, found it impossible to leave the house by the stairway, but made their escape in their night-clothes to the roof of the adjoining building. Before the flames could be extinguished the building was entirely burned out. The loss of Mr. Bonner on stock fixtures, furniture, &c., is estimated at $5,000; insured. The building is damaged to the extent of $1,500. The fire extended to the building No. 131 Spring-street, owned and occupied as a bakery and dwelling by Benjamin Van Raden. Damage to building $600; insured for $3,000; and to stock, furniture, &c., $200; insured for $3,700.

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

ANNUAL CRUISE—THE VESSELS TO MEET AT GLEN COVE TO-DAY.

The sloops and schooners of the Brooklyn Yacht Club will assemble at Glen Cove to-day, preparatory to their annual cruise. The following are among the vessels which will assemble:

SCHOONERS.

Yachts.	Owners.
Madeleine	Commodore Jacob Voorhis, Jr.
Fleur de Lis	Vice Commodore Dickerson.
Foam	Sheppard Homans.
Clio	Asten and Bradhurst.
Gypsy	H. C. Livingston.
Jessie	J. Van Schaick.
Magic	Rufus Hatch.
Rambler	William H. Thomas.
Tarolinta	H. A. Kent.
Tidal Wave	William Voorhis.
Madgie	R. F. Loper.
Sea Witch	—— Stott.
Alice	

SLOOPS.

Kate	Rear Commodore Dillon.
Ada	A. P. Bliven.
Addie	William H. Langley.
Ariadne	T. A. Strang.
Commodore	Joseph Elsworth.
Sophia	C. M. Felt.
T. B. Asten	Platt and Allen.
Undine	Greacher and Fowler.
Vision	Joseph J. Alexander.
Dudley	Edgar Williams.
Emma T.	John I. Treadwell.
Genia	G. L. Haight.
Helene	F. L. Flint.
Josie	R. F. Loper, Jr.
Kaiser Wilhelm I.	Henry A. Mott.
Maggie B.	Charles S. Stratton.
Mariquita	Charles A. Cheever.
Mary	John T. Barnard.
Meta	G. A. Beling.
Nimble	John H. Dimon.
Qui Vive	Thomas Clapham.
Silene	H. L. Beach.

The fleet will probably be joined by others who have not yet reported. The yacht Angelica, owned by Mr. Williams, will also take part, by invitation of Commodore Voorhis.

The vessels will assemble at Glen Cove in the afternoon. On Saturday, at a signal from the flag-ship Madeleine, the fleet will get under way for Morris Cove, New-Haven Harbor. On Sunday religious services will be held at 10:30 A. M. The next day the fleet will proceed to West Haven, where the club will have a grand reception and a Rhode Island clam-bake, tendered by the proprietor and guests of the Beach House. On Tuesday following the fleet will get under way for New-London, where the yachts will come to anchor off the Pequot House. The next day, Wednesday, 23d inst., a regatta for all sloops will take place around the light-ship and North Hammock for prizes given by the club. There will also be other entertainments, under the direction of the Committee on Amusements. On Thursday the fleet will proceed to Stonington, where the members of the club will have a reception and social entertainment in the evening. On Friday the fleet will get under way for Newport, anchoring as near together as possible upon arrival, and sailing at 6 o'clock A. M. on Saturday for Rocky Point, whence it will return to Newport in the evening. Sunday will be passed in Newport Harbor. Monday, July 28, a grand regatta for schooners and first-class sloops will be sailed from Brenton's Reef around Block Island buoy and return. The next day the fleet will get under way for Martha's Vineyard, coming to anchor off Vineyard Haven. On Wednesday, the 30th, if the weather is favorable, the club will proceed to Oak Bluff, and visit the camp-ground during the day. Thursday, July 31, the fleet will get under way for New-Bedford.

The further movements of the squadron will be determined hereafter. Some of the present arrangements may be altered by circumstances. Orders will be issued by Commodore Voorhis, from time to time, as may be necessary, and meetings of yacht-owners for advice and consultation will be held on signal from the flag-ship. The cruise will probably last about a fortnight. In going into harbor the headmost yachts will lie to, so that the fleet may enter port in as compact a body as possible. Each yacht will be provided with blue-lights and rockets, for use as signals in night sailing.

FOOTPADS IN LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday afternoon, as Mr. John Rider, of Jamaica, South, was engaged in repairing the platform of the South-side Railroad Depot, at Locust-avenue, he was accosted by two rough-looking men, who inquired the time of day. As he took his watch from his pocket to ascertain, one of the men made a grab for it, when Mr. Rider drew a pistol and the men ran off. About a mile further on, they went to the house of a Mr. Francis and asked Mrs. Francis to change a $5 bill, which she saw was a counterfeit, and, of course, refused, when they insulted her grossly. Her husband and a hired man just then came in, and the two ruffians attempted to escape, but were caught and beaten severely, after which they were permitted to depart. It has since been ascertained that they had been put off of one of the South-side trains by the company's detective, who had spotted them as New-York thieves.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Before Judge Daniels.—97, Continental Insurance Company vs. Woodworth; 100, North vs. Collins et al.; 142, White vs. Monahan; 144, Sedgwick vs. Hughes; 151, Cameron vs. Hine; 161, Vermeule vs. Hovey; 177, Russell vs. McElroan; 192, Acker et al. vs. Collins et al.; 205, Hoffmeyer vs. Hoffmeyer; 208, Polhaus vs. Polhaus; 217, In the matter, &c., of Florence; 221, Vandyke vs. Pfluger; 223, Knappet al. vs. Dubois; 224, Mapleson vs. Dolivenwend; 230, In the matter, &c., Fisher; 231, In the matter, &c., Burkhalter; 232, In the matter, &c., Boyle; 234, In the matter, &c., Kruse; 238, In the matter, &c., Norwood; 239, In the matter, &c., Lyon; 240, In the matter, &c., Kingsland; 241, In the matter, &c., McMurray; 242, In the matter, &c., Kirchner; 243, In the matter, &c., Lockhart; 244, In the matter, &c., Norris; 259, In the matter, &c., Dorland; 260, In the matter, &c., Dixon; 271, Edelsten vs. Fowler et al.; 276, Harshaw vs. Beckford; 277, In the matter, &c., Duryee et al.; 279, Bill vs. Weston et al.; 281, New-York Chrome vs. Bancke & Scott; 282, In the matter, &c., Bliss; 285, Stocker et al. vs. Smith et al.; 287, In the matter, &c., of Scheil; 288, Hill vs. Donlan; 289, In re petition of Horton et al.; 290, In the matter, &c., of McAllister; 291, In the matter, &c., of Monheimer; 292, In the matter, &c., of McGregor et al.; 293, In the matter, &c., of Sommberg et al.; 294, Cosous vs. Jerome; 295, Allerton vs. Allerton; 296, DeWitt vs. Wynkoop; 297, Same vs. Same; 299, Spears vs. The Mayor of the City of New-York; 300, In the matter, &c., Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company; 301, Maguire vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 303, In the matter of petition of Paulding to vacate, &c.; 304, Equitable Life Assurance Company vs. Hilyer, et al.; 305, In the matter of petition of Youngs to vacate, &c.; 306, Smith vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 17.

By Judge Freedman.

Mason vs. Mason; motion for alimony and for counsel fee denied.

Kaiser vs. Kohl; order vacating and setting aside judgment.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Platt vs. Platt; report of referee confirmed; divorce granted to plaintiff.

McEneany vs. Cuthbert; receiver appointed.

Trisner vs. Trisner; divorce granted.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 17.—Cotton—Demand stronger; Ordinary, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.@15c.; Low Middling, 17¼c.@18c.; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 107 bales; gross, 155 bales; sales, 800 bales; last evening, 1,600 bales; stock, 35,078 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 17.—Cotton steady; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 216 bales; exports coastwise, 1,119 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 4,078 bales.

GALVESTON, July 17.—Cotton quiet; Good Ordinary, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 77 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 14,006 bales.

MOBILE, July 17.—Cotton dull; demand light; Middling, 18½c.; net receipts, 108 bales; exports coastwise, 97 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 11,776 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 17.—Cotton—Offerings very small; Middling, 18½c.; net receipts, 174 bales; sales, 32 bales; stock, 6,579 bales.

MEMPHIS, July 17.—Cotton firm; Low Middling, 18½c.; receipts, 294 bales; shipments, 447 bales; stock, 10,364 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 17.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18½c.; net receipts, 25 bales; exports, coastwise, 69 bales; sales, 6 bales; stock, 1,198 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 17—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England has been reduced ½ ₰ cent., and is now 4½ ₰ cent. Erie Railway Shares, 46¼.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 45½.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 45⅝.

3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 45⅝. The specie in the Bank of England has increased £37,000 since the last report. The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day is £77,000.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 45¾.

5 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93⅜; 10-40s, 90¼; Erie Railway Shares, 45⅞.

PARIS, July 17.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 1,000,000 francs during the past week. The Bourse closed steady.

FRANKFORT, July 17.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96½, for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, July 17—1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm, but prices are unchanged; Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9d.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export; sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable July and August, at 8¾d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable August and September, at 8¾d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 9,750 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, not below Good Ordinary, deliverable July at 8⅞c.; and from the same ports, not below Low Middling, deliverable October and November, at 8 11-16d.

Evening.—Linseed Oil £34@£34 10s. per ton.

LONDON, July 17—5 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 13½d. ₰ gallon.

LONDON, July 17—Evening.—Linseed oil £33 5s. per ton. Spirits Turpentine, 33s. 6d. per cwt.

ANTWERP, July 17.—Petroleum, 38½f. for fine Pale American.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1500	West. Union	89⅝	200	Lake Shore	93½
700	do	89¾	900	do b3	93½
400	do	89⅞	200	do c	93½
900	do	90	900	do	93½
300	do	90⅛	500	do	93⅝
400	do c	90⅛	200	do c	93⅝
800	do	90¼	600	do	93⅝
200	do	90⅜	300	Union Pacific	28½
400	do c	90¼	100	do s3	28½
1400	do	90¼	100	do s3	28⅝
500	do	90⅜	200	do s3	28¼
900	do c	90⅜	100	do c	28½
1200	do	90⅝	100	do s3	28½
500	do	90¾	700	North-western	69⅞
100	do	90⅞	700	do	70
500	do	91	300	do b3	70
500	do	91⅛	300	do	70⅛
800	do	91	200	do s3	70⅛
200	do b3	91¼	800	do b3	70¼
200	do	90⅞	400	do s3	70¼
300	do	90¾	1000	do	70⅜
100	do	90¾	1500	do	70⅜
700	do	90½	400	do b3	70⅝
600	do	90¾	500	do	70⅝
200	do c	90⅝	800	do	70⅝
600	do	90½	1000	do b3	70⅞
200	do c	90⅝	600	do	70⅞
1000	do	90⅝	200	do	70¾
200	do c	90⅜	100	do	70¾
700	do	90¼	100	do	70¾
800	do	90⅜	100	do s3	70¾
500	do	90¼	200	do b3	71
100	N. Y. C. & Hud	104½	200	do	71⅛
200	do b3	104⅝	200	do s3	71
400	do	104⅝	700	do	71⅛
50	do	104⅝	700	do	71
100	do c	104⅝	100	do	70⅞
300	do s3	104¼	200	Rock Island	111⅛
200	do	104¼	800	do	111
500	do	104⅝	200	do s3	111
700	Pacific Mail	39	400	Toledo & Wab	71⅛
200	do b3	39	200	do s3	71
200	do	39⅛	100	do	71
100	Erie	59	100	do c	71⅛
600	do	58⅞	300	do	71
400	do c	58¾	400	St. Paul c	53½
3300	do	58¾	300	Ohio & Miss	40½
1000	do	58⅝	100	do b10	40½
1200	do	58¾	800	do	40⅝
1000	do b3	58¾	100	do s3	40½
1700	do	58⅞	700	do	40½
300	do b3	59			
500	do	59			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$25,000 U.S. 6s, '81, R. 118¾	$1,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. 114⅝
8,500 U.S. 5-20 R., '65, New 116¾	2,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64 117⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000	Tenn. 6s new	80½	200	L.S. & M.S. b.c., b3	93½
5,000	Va. 6s con	53¼	200	do s3	93⅝
6,400	do	53⅛	900	do	93⅝
5,000	Va. 6s def	10⅝	1100	do b3	93⅝
14,000	Missouri 6s	94	100	do s3	93¼
1,000	C. Pac. G'd bs	100½	300	do	93⅝
2,000	West. Pac. bds	92⅝	300	do	93¼
3,000	U. Pac. 1st	81¾	400	do b3	93⅝
1000	U. Pac. 7s L. G.	70	200	do c	93¼
14,000	Ill. Cen. bds	108	100	do	93⅝
5,000	A. & T. H. 2d Pf.		100	do s3	93¼
	s3	90	100	do	93¼
19,000	C. & N.W. 1st	102	100	do	93⅝
1,000	do	101⅝	100	Erie Railway	58⅞
3,000	H. & St. J. 8s c	91½	200	do bet. call	58⅞
2,000	Mor. & Essex 2d	103	100	do c	58⅞
5,000	G. West 1st '88	97	1000	do	59
2,000	Clev. & P. 4th	85¼	500	do b3	59⅛
4,000	M. & St. P. 7 3-10	100	700	do	59⅛
2,000	M. & St. P. I. D.	80	300	do b3	59¼
1,000	Ced. F. & M. 1st	79½	200	do	59¼
1,000	Can. So. 1st	89¾	300	do	59⅜
40	Manhattan Bk	155	300	do b3	59½
20	Bk. of N. Amer	103	1000	do	59½
16	do	102½	1100	do	59¼
16	Merchants' Bk	118½	500	do	59⅛
10	Metropolitan Bk	132	700	do	59⅜
10	Continental Bk	80	600	do	59¼
10	Fourth Nat. Bk	115	600	do	59⅜
200	Amer. Coal b.c.	64	1600	do	59
9	Del. & H. Canal	114½	100	do	58⅞
70	do bet. call	115	800	do	58¾
100	Cons. Coal	55½	200	do	58⅞
100	Amer. Ex. b.c.	64	50	Mich. Cen	93½
138	Morris & Essex	92½	100	Union Pac. b.c., c.	28¼
100	do bet. call	92½	100	do	28⅜
100	West. U. T. b.c., c.	90¼	500	do	28
700	do	90⅜	50	Clev. & P. G. b.c.	88
800	do	90¼	500	Chic. & R. I., b.c.	110⅞
200	do	90⅛	200	do	110¾
400	do	90	100	do b3	110¾
300	do	90⅛	200	C. & N.W. b.c., b3	71
50	do	89¾	100	do	70⅞
600	do	90	800	do	70¾
900	do	89⅞	500	do b3	70¾
100	do c	89⅞	200	do	70⅞
1500	do	89¾	300	do	71
300	do c	89¾	200	do	70¾
400	do	89⅞	600	do	71
900	do	90	600	do b3	71
200	do u. r., c.	90	500	do	71⅛
300	do	90	2300	do	71¼
100	do	90⅛	100	do b3	71¼
100	do	89⅞	200	Mil. & St. P. b.c.	53⅝
400	do	89¾	100	do	53⅛
100	do c	89¾	200	do	53¼
600	do	90⅛	400	do	53⅜
100	do s3	90	100	do	53¼
300	do	90	200	do	53⅛
1100	do	90⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	74¼
200	do b3	90⅛	100	do bet. call	74
100	do c	90	300	Tol., W. & W. b.c.	71
600	do	90	300	do	70¾
200	do s3	89¾	100	do b3	70¾
400	do	89⅝	200	B., H. & E. b.c., b3	3
200	do	89¾	27	P., F. W. & C. G.	93⅝
400	do	89½	50	Del., L. & W.	101¾
600	do	89⅝	200	do	101¼
500	do	89¾	111	do	101
200	do	89⅝	200	do bet. call	100⅞
100	Pacific Mail b.c.	38¼	200	do s3	100⅞
1000	do	38⅜	200	do b3	101
500	do b3	38½	50	Chic., B. & Q.	98¼
600	do	38½	20	N. Y., N. H. & H.	135½
400	do	38⅜	500	H. & St. Jos. b.c.	42
500	N.Y.C. & H. b.c. b3	104⅜	100	do	41¾
100	do	104⅜	200	do	40½
100	do	104¼	500	do	40¼
100	do	104⅛	100	do	40⅛
100	do c	104⅛	300	do	40
200	do	104¼	200	Atlan. & P. Pf. b.c.	25¼
300	do b3	104⅜	300	Ohio & Miss. b.c.	40⅝
100	do	104¼	400	do b3	40½
200	do	104⅛	300	do	40½
10	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	81½	100	C., C. & I. C. b.c., s3	32
100	do	82	100	do	32⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81 b.c. 120	$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new 117⅞
23,000 do 119¾	1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 118⅞
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64 b.c. 117⅝	7,000 do 118¾
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 118⅞	7,000 U.S. 6s, R., '81 118¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100	West. Union s3	89½	50	C., C., C. & Ind	86¼
500	do	89¾	200	St. Paul	53
200	do b3	89¾	10	St. Paul Pref	74¼
100	do	89⅞	100	Del., L. & West	100⅞
200	Pacific Mail s3	38⅜	1000	Ohio & Miss	40¼
300	do	38¼	100	do c	40¼
300	N. Y. C. & Hud	104¼	100	do b3	40⅜
100	Lake Shore s3	93¼	100	do	40⅜
100	do	93¼	100	H. & St. Joe s3	40
400	Union Pacific	27¾	700	do s3	32
300	North-western	70⅞			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Va. 6s, Cons	53¼	100	Un. Pac. b.c. b3	27⅞
5,000	do b60	53¾	100	do	28¼
15,000	Mo. St. 6s	94	500	do	28⅜
10,000	Mo. 6s, Asy. bs.	91½	100	Panama	110
1,000	Bklyn 6s, W.L.	93⅝	600	Erie R. b.c.	59⅛
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st	81¾	100	do	59¼
9,000	do	82	600	do	59⅜
5,000	T. & W. 1st	98½	200	do s3	59⅜
3,000	M. C. 7s b.c.	99	200	do b3	59⅜
15	Bk. of Commerce	114⅜	100	do	59⅜
50	do bet. call	114½	200	do	59¼
10000	H. & St. J. 8s. con.	91¼	100	C. & N. W. b.c. b3	70⅞
100	West. Un. Tel	89⅞	200	do	71⅛
200	do b.c. b3	89⅞	200	do	71¼
300	do b3	90	200	do b3	71⅜
300	do	90	1000	do	71⅜
500	do	90¼	100	do	71¼
400	do	90	100	C. & N. W. Pf. b.c.	82
100	do c	90	100	C., C., C. & Ind	87
100	do	90⅛	300	C. & R. I. b.c.	110¾
200	do	90¼	400	do s3	110¾
1000	do	90⅜	100	M. & St. P. b.c.	52
200	do b3	90½	100	do	53⅝
700	do	90½	100	do	53½
500	do	90⅝	100	do	53½
600	do	90¾	100	T., W. & W. b.c.	71¼
100	do	90⅝	100	do b3	71
300	do	90½	700	do	71
700	do	90⅜	200	do	71⅛
100	Canton Co	102	200	D., L. & W. b.c.	100¾
200	Amer. Coal	64	200	do	101
300	N. Y. C. & H. b.c.	104⅜	200	do	101½
100	do b3	104⅛	16	Mor. & Es. b.c.	92¼
400	do s3	104⅜	500	Ohio & Miss. b.c.	40½
1900	do	104⅜	1000	do	40⅝
500	do b3	104⅜	300	do	40½
200	Harlem	128½	200	do s3	40⅝
100	L. Sh. & M. So.	93⅝	100	H. & St. Jos	40⅞
300	do bet. call	93⅝	100	C., C. & I. C. b.c.	32⅝
2100	do b3	93½	300	do	32½
600	do	93½	500	do	32⅝
500	do	93⅝	800	do	32⅝
1800	do	93¾	200	do	32⅝
2800	do	93⅞	100	Pac. of Mo. b.c.	40
3100	do	94	50	U. S. Express	71½
1100	do b3	94	100	do bet. call	71½
500	do	94⅛	200	Pac. Mail b.c.	38⅝
300	do s3	94	500	do	38¾
300	do	94	500	do	38⅞
200	do	93⅞	100	do	38¾
1500	do	94			

SALES FROM 2½ TO 3 P. M.

100	West. Union s3	90¼	100	Lake Shore	93⅞
100	do u. r. c.	90⅜	1300	do	94
100	do	90¼	100	do	94⅛
300	do	90⅜	300	do b3	94¼
200	do b3	90½	2500	do	94¼
200	do b3	90¼	100	do s3	94⅛
800	Pacific Mail	38⅝	400	do	94¼
100	do b3	38⅝	700	Union Pacific	28¼
200	do	38⅝	400	Rock Island	110⅞
400	N. Y. C. & H.	104⅜	100	North-western	71⅛
400	Erie Railway	59¼	200	do	71¼
100	do	59	100	do s3	71⅛
1100	do	59¼	200	St. Paul	53¼
1500	do s3	59¼	200	do	53⅜
200	Harlem	128½	100	Tol. & Wab	71⅛
500	Ohio & Miss	40½	100	do s3	71
500	H. & St. Jos. s3	41	900	do	71¼
800	C., C. & I. C.	32¾			

THURSDAY, July 17—P. M.

The Stock Exchange is again very active to-day, and speculation on the Share list increases, day by day, in interest, not only among the Brokers on the Street, and their City constituents, who have not left town for the Summer, but among their customers at the Watering-places, who are using the mail and telegraph with considerable freedom. The aggregate sales and purchases to-day in the New-York and Western Roads and in Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail, were very large in amount, and the occasional fluctuations of 1@1¼ ₰ cent. in prices only add to the excitement of the market, without really diminishing confidence in the prevailing *Bull* movement. The exception to this *Bull* interest is in Erie Stock, which is *Bearish* on the ups and downs of the London market, as regulated from hour to hour by the Cable.

The brisk movement on the Share list was led this morning by Western Telegraph, which was carried up from 89¾ to 91¼ ₰ cent. under great excitement among the buyers, supposed, in part at least, for account of the *Bears* in the Stock who thought it a good sale on Saturday last at 86@86¼ ₰ cent., and put out their contracts for 4,000 or 5,000 Shares (in addition to the previous *short* interest) accordingly. The difference against them in the last three or four days is about *Five* ₰ *cent.*, a somewhat costly experiment in "bucking" against the Vanderbilt people. The Lake Shore Stock advanced to 94⅛@94¼ ₰ cent. and New-York Central to 104¼@104½ ₰ cent. The lighter Stocks of the West were again active, and while Toledo and Wabash and North-west Common were firm, and the latter decidedly on the advance, the Ohio, St. Pauls, &c., were barely supported, and Hannibal and St. Joseph fell off 1¼@2 ₰ cent.

In the Gold and Exchange markets, the reduction of the Bank of England rate of Interest to 4½ ₰ cent., announced by Cable early in the day, the effect was to put down the rates for Bills on London to 109¼ ₰ cent. 60 days, and to 110@110⅛ ₰ cent. sight, on actual sales, for the mail of Saturday. The *Bull* clique in the Gold Room, a lively and sanguine young party, under the lead of an adventurous speculator, with some sort of family connection in the Fourth National Bank, attempted to stem the influence of cheaper Money in London and lower and abundant Exchange in New-York, by buying the $1,500,000 Gold sold by the Treasury at noon to-day at the extreme rate of 116.01 ₰ cent. out of an offering for $3,680,000, but before the business of the day left off the quotation in the open market was only 115¾ ₰ cent. No assistance was derived from the additional forced shipment of $800,000 Gold by the steamer to-day. The rates of Interest for carrying over Gold balances are 3@4 ₰ cent. per annum. These terms are made with some of the large Banks, because they take leave to use the very Gold Notes upon which they lend the Currency as part of their Lawful Money reserves in making up their weekly averages. We do not know that there is anything particularly wrong in this operation, and we only mention it by way of illustrating the ease with which Gold bought on speculation can be carried over on an easy Money market. We do not even care to inquire what portion of the five millions Gold, reported in the Bank returns as part of the reserves of the Fourth National Bank, is owned by the Bank or by its bona fide Depositors, upon which no Currency, by way of loan, has been advanced by the Bank.

This gold movement against "wind and tide," in the Exchange market would undoubtedly appear farcical but for the current threats of a great *corner* later in the season, and the dastardly attempts made to create the suspicion that the United States Treasury is weak in Gold. We are surprised at one or two of the morning papers that they should suffer their editorial or money columns to be used for this miserable Gold-jobbing purpose; the more so because of the ignorance, not to say stupidity, evinced as to the condition of the Treasury accounts. These are reported nearly every day from Washington, and if any one really believes, for a moment, that the Gold balances are weak, with $79,000,000 or $80,000,000 on hand, and only $43,600,000 outstanding Gold Notes Circulation against them, we venture to say he is not to be found among the Gold clique, who know better and dare not test the strength of the Treasury, though willing to assail its credit.

The Public Funds hold firm both here and in London. The Railroad Mortgages are generally steady, and the orders for investment at the Exchange Board have sensibly increased since the July Dividends.

At 3 o'clock P. M., on the close of the Exchange, the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

Closing Quotations—JULY 17.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	115⅝	115
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	119	119
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119	119
American Gold	116	115¾
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	104⅛	104⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅝	110⅞
Pacific Mail	38⅝	38⅝
St. Paul Preferred	74⅛	74¼
St. Paul Common	53¼	53⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	40¼	40¼
Western Union Telegraph	89⅝	90⅛
Erie	59⅜	59⅛
Union Pacific	28⅛	28⅛
Lake Shore	93¼	94⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	32¼	32⅝
Toledo and Wabash	70⅞	71⅛
Harlem	128½	128½
Atlantic and Pacific	25⅛	25½
North-west	69⅞	71
Missouri Pacific	46⅛	46
Hannibal and St. Joseph	41⅛	41

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1873.

Gold receipts	$688,320 60
Gold payments	292,773 92
Gold balance	41,330,950 54
Currency receipts	429,283 66
Currency payments	602,406 68
Currency balance	23,225,134 93
Customs	503,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₰ cent. reg., '81	118¼	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	117⅞
6 ₰ cent. coup., '81	119⅞	5-20 reg., '67	117⅛
5-20 reg., '62	117	5-20 coup., '67	119
5-20 coup., '62	117⅜	5-20 reg., '68	117⅛
5-20 reg., '64	117⅛	5-20 coup., '68	118⅛
5-20 coup., '64	117⅞	10-40 reg.	114⅜
5-20 reg., '65	117¼	10-40 coup.	115
5-20 coup., '65	119	5s, coup., '81	115⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	117⅛	6s, Currency	114⅜

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93¾	Tol. & W. 1st Ext.	97½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	92	T. & W. 1st St. L. div.	92½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	90	Tol. & Wab. 2d	92½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	90	T. & W. Equip. bds.	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Gt. West. 1st, '88	97
Erie 1st Ext.	102½	Gt. West. 2d, '93	88
Erie 2d 7s, '79	102½	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	92
Erie 3d 7s, '83	101⅞	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	88
Erie 4th 7s, '80	98½	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	102
Erie 5th 7s, '88	96½	Gal. & Chi. 2d	98
Long Dock Bonds	95½	Morris & Essex 1st	104½
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	92½	Morris & Essex 2d	103
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	100	N. J. Cen. 1st, new	107
H. C. M. & S. F. 6s	101	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	100
Mich. Cen. C. 7s, 1902	98	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	96
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	110	C. & P. Con. S. F.	94
C., B. & Q. 8 ₰ ct. 1st	110	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	102½
M. So. 7 ₰ ct. 2d	98¾	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	98⅝
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₰ ct.	103	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	85
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100¾	Chi. & Alton S. F.	100
Clev. & Tol. new bds.	95	Chi. & Alton 1st	103½
C., P. & A. old bds.	96½	Chi. & Alton Inc.	95
C., P. & A. new bds.	96¾	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	92
Det., Mon. & T. bds.	100	Ohio & Miss. 2d con.	84½
Buf. & Erie new bds.	97	St. L. & I. M. 1st	101
Lake Shore div. bds.	95½	St. L. & I. M. 2d	88
Lake S. Con. C. bds.	97	M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	110
Cen. Pac. gold bds.	100½	M. & S. P. 1st 7 3-10 P. D.	99
West. Pac. bds.	92¾	M. & St. P. 7s G. R. D.	88½
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s	70	M. & St. P. 1st La C. D.	90½
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	59¾	Mil. & St. P. 2d	78
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ ct., '75	102	Mar. & Cin. 1st	101
B. & S. Ill. B. 1st 8s	97	Chi. & Mil. 1st	92½
Alton & T. H. 1st	98	Jol. & Chi. 1st	101
Alt. & T. H. 2d pf.	90	Col., C. & I. 1st	88¾
Alt. & T. H. 2d inc.	79	Col., C. & I. 2d	80
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	102	Tol., P. & W. W. D.	89½
C. & N. W. C. bds.	91	Tol., P. & W. B. D.	83¾
Chi. & N. W. 1st	101¾	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101
H. & St. J. L. Gts.	104	Bos., H. & E. 1st	33
H. & St. J. Conv.	91	B., H. & E. guar.	45
D., L. & W. 2d	102¾	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	79
D., L. & W. 7s, conv.	106½		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 17.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97	
City 6s, New	100⅞	101
Camden and Amboy	121¼	121½
Pennsylvania Central	108¼	108½
Reading	110⅜	111
Lehigh Valley	61⅜	61½
Catawissa Preferred	49	
Philadelphia and Erie	24½	25
Northern Central	36¾	37
Lehigh Navigation	39¼	39⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	90⅝	90⅞

The Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of *Ten* ₰ *cent.*, payable Aug. 1.

The Directors of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five* ₰ *cent.*, payable on demand.

The attention of the bondholders of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad is invited to a notice addressed to them, which appears in our advertising column this morning.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 2d of July gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,595,448	Increase	£83,519
Public deposits	11,498,627	Decrease	1,143,643
Other deposits	18,111,734	Increase	2,684,448
Gov. securities	13,257,654	Decrease	141,290
Other securities	24,334,874	Increase	2,481,157
Notes unemployed	12,417,475	Decrease	793,315

The amount of notes in circulation is £26,060,885, being an increase of £781,615, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £22,336,814, showing an increase of £66,804, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England, and the prices of Consols and French Rentes, with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£22,336,814	£24,065,004
Reserve	11,275,929	12,617,939
Notes in circulation	26,060,885	26,447,155
Rate of discount	5 ₰ cent.	3 ₰ cent.
Consols	92⅝	92⅝
French Rentes	56f. 45c.	52f. 87c.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1873.

We recommend to our friends and customers for investment of surplus capital, or in exchange for Government Bonds—

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS; principal and interest payable in gold coin in New-York; interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1; coupon and registered. Price 90 and accrued interest.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is a great East and West Trunk Line, 420 miles in length, extending from Atlantic tide-water at Richmond to Huntington, the most favorable point of railroad connection with the Ohio River, and developing the richest **Iron, Coal, and Timber** regions in the United States.

It is completed and doing a large, profitable, and rapidly-increasing business.

Its Freight, Traffic, Passenger Travel, and Earnings during the current year will be much larger than has heretofore been anticipated, and they are developing with a rapidity which shows the Chesapeake and Ohio to be one of the most valuable and successful railroads in the country.

These facts, together with the **substantial and enduring character of the Road itself, its advantages for economical and profitable operation, and the unquestionable security of the bonds of the Company**, enable us to recommend them with the utmost confidence.

Pamphlets, containing full information concerning the Road and the country it traverses, will be furnished upon application.

We continue to deal in Government Securities, **Central Pacific, Western Pacific, and Chesapeake and Ohio Six per cent. Bonds**, buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on Commission for cash, make Collections, receive Deposits, on which we allow interest at the rate of 4 per cent., and do a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

TEN PER CENT. NEW-ENGLAND INVESTMENT.—First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Lamoille Valley, St. Johnsbury, and Essex County Railroads, 117 miles long, from the Connecticut River to Lake Champlain, and forming the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line. Issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, and absolutely limited to $20,000 per mile, *with a basis of a Cash Capital Stock of $1,200,000 paid in at par.*

Principal due in 1891.

Interest payable in Gold Coin in Boston or New-York, Nov. 1 and May 1.

They yield, at present rates of gold, 8¾ per cent., and held to maturity 10 per cent. per annum, interest.

No security is better than these first-class railroad bonds, based on a large property, as well as on a large and constantly-increasing income.

The building and management of the road is conducted with such economy and integrity as to make the investment very profitable and perfectly safe.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.;
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York;
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston;
Financial Agents.

For sale by Bankers and Brokers generally.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD First Mortgage Land Grant Sinking Fund Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds on the North-western Division. The road is entirely completed and its earnings very large.

These bonds, which we recommend as an entirely safe investment, can be obtained at 90 and accrued interest, in currency, of

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT., Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company,
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York,
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

Banking-House of HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, (MILWAUKEE DIVISION,) COUPON AND REGISTERED.

We recommend these bonds as an undoubted security, and equal to any now offered. At present price they yield more than NINE PER CENT. For sale by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 17, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	32	Hides, No.	1,898
Copper, bbls.	50	Hides, bdls.	194
Copper, cakes	561	Oil, bbls.	50
Cotton, bales	506	Oil, Lard, bbls.	50
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	414	Skins, bales	136
Eggs, bbls.	1,220	Leather, sides	5,773
Flour, bbls.	5,910	Beef, pkgs.	55
Meal, bbls.	187	Pork, pkgs.	75
Meal, bags	340	Cut Meats, pkgs.	724
Wheat, bushels	344,642	Lard, tcs.	205
Corn, bushels	178,567	Cheese, pkgs.	29,196
Oats, bushels	23,902	Butter, pkgs.	3,184
Rye, bushels	16,462	Tallow, pkgs.	132
Malt, bushels	750	Tobacco, hhds.	614
Beans, bbls.	24	Tobacco, pkgs.	274
Hemp, bales	32	Wool, bales	901
Hops, bales	3	Whisky, bbls.	492

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer City of New-York, for Liverpool—200 cases Can Goods, 10 pkgs. Anthracene, 904 bales Cotton, 22 cases Spokes, 6 pkgs. Furs, 25 cases Sewing-machines, 39,033 bushels Wheat, 7,358 boxes Cheese, 107 tcs. Pork, 150 bbls. Pork, 150 cases Rifles, 73 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 256 boxes Bacon, 670 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Edeline, for London—2,213 bbls. Flour, 9,397 bushels Wheat, 8,400 Staves, 35 bbls. Pork, 25 tcs. Beef, 15 pkgs. Indigo, 430 bbls. Resin.

By the brig Enrica, for Belfast—23,600 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Miako, for London—5,938 bags Oil-cake, 4,000 Staves.

By the bark Admiral Tegethoff, for Bremen—46 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 4,849 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

By the bark Victoria, for Riga—3,248 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark P. Rohland, for Konigsberg—3,762 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Silesia, for Hamburg—4 cases Agricultural Implements, 1,110 bdls. Leather, 25 cases Silks, 44 pkgs. Machinery, 35 cases Sewing-machines, 1,033 bags Coffee, 1 case Cigars, 15 bales Skins and Furs, 50 hhds. Tallow, 74 hhds. Tobacco, 500 boxes Extract, 50 pkgs. Florida Water, 259 Hides, 117 cases Clocks, 230 bbls. Apples, 512 boxes Bacon, 835 boxes Cheese, 16,000 bushels Rye, 25 bales Sarsaparilla, 511 bbls. Resin.

By the bark Medelfad, for Aarhuus—2,164 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Maggie Horton, for Liverpool—900 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 100 cases Spirits Turpentine.

ASHES—There has been a moderate trade noted in Pots at $8 25 ₰ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—A limited demand prevails for Yellow at 33c.@35c. ₰ lb.

CANDLES—Have been quoted steady, but have been very quiet. Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 19c.@20c.; Paraffine, 32c.@33c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₰ lb.

COAL—Domestic product has been offered less freely, and quoted somewhat firmer, with a fair demand noted. Foreign has been scarce and strong in price, but inactive. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $22; do. Gas do. at $16@$18; Newcastle at $12 25@$12 50; Anthracite, from Yard, at $5 25@$6 25 ₰ ton.

COCOA—Has been selling very slowly since our last, with Caracas quoted at 15c.@16c., Maracaibo at 30c.@32½c.; Guayaquil, 10½c.@11c.; San Domingo, 7c., gold, ₰ lb.

COFFEE—Rio and Santos ruled firm, with a good inquiry noted for desirable invoices. Sales, 3,885 bags Santos by the Venus on private terms. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here to-day was 61,339 bags, and at the outports 38,783 bags, with 46,500 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. For other kinds there has been a moderate call at full rates; 1,500 bags Laguayra were placed on private terms. The recent movements in other than Rio and Santos (part previously reported) embraced 4,987 bags Maracaibo, ex sundry vessels, 1,178 bags Costa Rica, 267 bags Porto Rico, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 2,030 bags San Domingo, in transit to Liverpool and Havre. The stock of other than Rio and Santos here is 28,755 bags and 14,570 mats. We quote invoices thus: Rio, 17¾c.@18c.; fair, 18¼c.@18½c.; good, 18⅝c.@19c.; prime, 19¼c.@19½c., gold, ₰ lb., 60 days credit; Rio, in lots, 18c.@19¾c., gold; Java, 21½c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 19c.@20c.; Laguayra, 19c.@22c.; San Domingo, 17c.@17½c., gold.

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for at about previous prices for early delivery, with sales reported of 1,990 bales, (of which 100 bales were to arrive,) including 551 bales to shippers, 790 bales to spinners, 649 bales to speculators. A fair demand has been noted for early delivery, but at a reduction of 1-32@1-16c. ₰ lb. under more liberal offerings. The dealings were mostly in July and August contracts. Sales since our last of 12,100 bales, (of which 1,900 bales last evening and 10,200 bales to-day, with 1,200 bales more at the call,) closing with July contracts quoted at 20⅛c.@20 9-16c.; August, 19¾c.@19 11-16c.; September, 18 5-16c.@18⅜c.; October, 17¾c.; November, 17⅜c.; December, 17½c. The receipts at this port to-day were 595 bales, all by rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,172 bales, (exclusive of Norfolk,) and, thus far this week 10,317 bales, against 12,482 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 3,522,990 bales, against 2,663,569 same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14	14	14
Good Ordinary	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	18⅛	18¼	18⅜	18⅜
Low Middling	19¼	19⅜	19⅝	19⅝
Middling	20¼	20⅜	20⅝	20⅝
Good Middling	22⅛	22⅜	22⅝	22⅝

EGGS—Have been moderately sought after within the range of from 22½c.@25c. for fair ordinary to choice marks of Western, State, and near-by stock, the main inquiry having been for good to prime stock at from 23c.@24c. ₰ dozen.

FISH—A good inquiry prevails for the leading kinds of stock, at firm rates, with Dry Cod quoted at $5 75@$6 50 ₰ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $15@$16 50; No. 3 at $7@$11 ₰ bbl. Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 22c.@25c. for Scale, and 18c.@20c. for No. 1, ₰ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a fair trade noted in State and Western Flour, at generally steady and in some instances rather better prices. Fancy Minnesota Extras have been quoted firmer, on light offerings and a very good demand. Shipping Extras have been in moderate request within the previous range, the advantage on good to choice brands having been in favor of holders. No. 2 and Superfine brands were comparatively tame at about former figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,800 bbls., all told, including No. 2 at $3 30@$4 50, chiefly at $3 70@$4 25; very inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 75, chiefly at $5 20@$5 50; inferior to good Extra State, $6 25@$6 70, chiefly at $6 35@$6 50; good to very fancy do., $6 70@$7 35; very poor to good shipping Extra Western at $6@$6 60, chiefly at $6 25@$6 50; very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 30@$6 75 ₰ bbl.

No. 2 Flour	$3 30@$4 50
Sour Flour	5 50@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	5 00@ 5 75
Extra State	6 25@ 7 35
Extra City, shipping brands	6 25@ 7 45
Extra Genesee	7 45@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 25@ 6 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 55@ 9 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 90@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy	6 35@10 75

Southern Flour has been in moderately active request and held with firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,400 bbls., in lots, at from $6 35@$7 50 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 50@$10 50 for ordinary to fancy trade and Family Extras; $5 25@$6 10 for very inferior stock, ₰ bbl.... The first sample of new Wheat Baltimore Extra Flour (Phenix Mills) was exhibited on 'Change to-day, and held at $9 75 ₰ bbl.; quality very handsome. California Flour continues inactive, with fair to very choice Extra quoted nominal at $7 75@$9 50 ₰ bbl.... Rye Flour has been in active demand, and quoted firmer, ranging from $4 25@$5 35 for inferior fine to very fancy Superfine; sales 900 bbls., chiefly Superfine grades, at $4 90@$5 10 ₰ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in light supply and fair request at from $3 10@$3 40 for inferior to fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 25@$3 35 for good to choice, and $3 10 for inferior; $2 65@$3 15 for White do., chiefly at $2 75@$2 90; $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey; $3 30@$3 35 for Calorie, and $3 75 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 300 bbls.... Bag-meal has been moderately dealt in at from $1 05@$1 11 for coarse; $1 25@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 25@$1 30 for White ₰ 100 lbs.... Oat-meal quiet at from $6 75@$8 50 ₰ bbl.

FRUITS—Further sales have been made of 200 mats Seedless Raisins at $3 75; small lots of Turkey Prunes at 14½c.@15½c., and 50 cases Citron, to arrive, on private terms. Market buoyant.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in quite active demand, chiefly for export, at an advance of fully 1c. ₰ bushel, closing quite firmly, with holders less urgent in their offerings of prime samples, especially of Nos. 1 and 2 Milwaukee Spring, to which buyers have given most attention. Winter Wheat quiet, yet held rather confidently, prime lots offered much less freely. Sales have been reported since our last of 205,000 bushels, (part to arrive soon,) at $1 53@$1 55 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 53@$1 54 for Northwest and Milwaukee; $1 43@$1 49 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., closing at $1 49 for Prime, with $1 50 asked for Choice; $1 43@$1 47 for Iowa Spring; $1 43@$1 46 for No. 2 North-western Spring; $1 43@$1 46 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 36@$1 38 for No. 3 Chicago Spring; $1 22@$1 35 for rejected and inferior Spring; $1 47@$1 55 for Red Western; $1 60 for Amber do.; $1 48@$1 75 for very poor to very good White Western.... For forward delivery, there has been some inquiry noted on the basis of $1 46 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, first half of August; $1 47 for do., last half of do., and $1 51 for No. 1 do., last half of do., but holders claimed 1c.@2c. a bushel more, thus checking business; 60,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring were reported sold for the first half of August at $1 46, and 8,000 bushels do., last half of do. at $1 47 ₰ bushel.... Corn has been quoted somewhat cheaper, on more liberal offerings, leading to a fairly active movement, chiefly in steamer grades of stock, the market closing rather more steadily. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 145,000 bushels at 54c.@58c. for inferior to very good steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly at 56c.@57½c. for about fair ordinary to good samples; 59c. for choice do.; 58c.@60c. for ordinary to good sailing-vessel do.; 61c.@62c. for choice do. do.; 60c.@62c. for Yellow Western, and 66c.@70c. for White do., in car lots.... Rye has been very quiet, to-day, but held rather more firmly; 1,000 bushels Western were purchased, on export account, at 80c.—an extreme price, paid for the lot, to complete a shipment. No further sales were made of full loads, since that mentioned in our last, which was at 78c. ₰ bushel.... Nothing really new in Barley or Barley-malt.... Oats have been moderately active, with prime samples of Mixed Western quoted somewhat firmer. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 62,000 bushels, (part to arrive soon,) at from 42c.@45c. for very poor to choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 44½c. for prime, in full boat-loads; 42c.@44c. for Black do.; 47c.@52½c. for White do.... Feed has met with a fair sale, in job lots, at from $19@$26, as to quality, ₰ ton.... Hay and Straw about as last quoted, on a moderate business.

HEMP—Further sales of 500 bales Jute Butts were made at 1⅞c., currency; market steady, but quiet.

HOPS—There has been a very slack demand noted for all kinds of stock within the previous range, with New-York, growth 1872, quoted about steady at 40c.@50c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 35c.@45c.; Western, growth 1872, 35c.@45c.; crop of 1870, 12c.@18c.; old Olds, 10c.@15c.; Bavarian, 40c.@50c.; English, 30c.@40c.; Belgian, 25c.@30c. ₰ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet, since our last, with prices quoted nominally as before; 26 hhds. and 2 tcs. Porto Rico sold at 38c. ₰ gallon. The stock in first hands this morning embraced 1,823 hhds. English Islands, 1,269 hhds. Porto Rico, 247 hhds. Cuba, and 800 bbls. New-Orleans. New-Orleans, inferior to fancy, quoted at from 60c.@85c. Porto Rico at 30c.@60c. Cuba at 18c.@38c., English Islands at 28c.@45c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fair demand at full previous prices; sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,240 bbls. good Strained at $2 97½@$3; 450 bbls. No. 2 at $3 25; 500 bbls. No. 2 and low No. 1 at $3 37½; and 100 bbls. Pale at $4.... Tar has been in moderate request at former figures; 250 bbls. Wilmington sold on private terms.... Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 180 bbls. at 45c.; market about steady.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been dull and very irregular, within the nominal range of 7¾c.@8c. for July deliveries.... Refined has been quite moderately sought after, with July deliveries quoted here at 17⅞c.@18c., and August at 18⅛c.@18¼c.; and sales reported of 5,000 bbls. September options, (old contracts,) at 18c.... Refined at Philadelphia quoted at 18⅛c. for July, and 18c.@18⅛c. for August delivery, on a dull market.... Refined, in cases, quiet at 23c.... Naphtha, 10c.@10½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active and less firm, with sales reported for early delivery of 150 bbls. Western Mess, in job lots, at $17 37½, closing lower and irregular; 50 bbls. Western Prime Mess at $16 37½; 25 bbls. old Mess at $16 75. And for forward delivery, 250 bbls. Western Mess, deliverable August 1, at $17; 1,000 bbls. do., August options, at $17 12½@$17 25, closing weak at $16 90@$17.... City Dressed Hogs firmer and in fair request, ranging from 6¾c.@7¾c.... Cut Meats have been in moderate demand at generally full rates, with Dry-salted Shoulders quoted higher. Sales have been reported since our last of 100 boxes Preston Hams, 19 lbs., at 12c.; 600 Smoked Hams, 15½c.@16c.; 1,300 Pickled Hams at 13c.@14c.; 800 Smoked Shoulders at 10c.; 2,100 Pickled Shoulders at 9c.@9¼c., with Dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, quoted up to 8¼c.@8⅜c.; 42 boxes Bellies at 8¾c.@9½c.... Bacon has been dull at old quotations; 150 boxes Long Clear changed hands at 9c., and 50 boxes Short Clear at 9c.... Lard has been quoted cheaper and very quiet for early delivery, with sales reported of only 50 tcs. Western Steam at 8¾c.; 210 tcs. New do. at 8 7-16c.@8⅝c.; 100 tcs. City do. at 8¼c., closing at 8¼c.@8⅜c. And for forward delivery sales were made of 250 tcs. Western Steam, August option, at 9c., closing at 8 15-16c.; 750 tcs. do., September, at 9 1-16c.@9⅛c., closing at 9 1-16c.... Beef has been in rather better demand within the previous range of from $7 75@$10 75 for New Mess; $10 75@$13 for New Extra do., ₰ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls.... Tierce Beef at $16 50@$18 50 for Prime Mess; $20@$22 for India Mess, and $23@$26 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams dull and heavy within the range of $23@$29 for inferior to choice brands; sales, 100 bbls.... The Butter trade has been comparatively tame since our last, within the former range, buyers having the advantage as to values on the poorer grades of stock. We quote at from 23c.@29c. for fair to strictly choice State; 29c.@31c. for fancy lots, and 14c.@21c. for Western; 22c.@24c. for fancy do.; 8c.@8½c. for Grease stock.... Cheese has been fairly active and held with firmness. The export inquiry has been very good for the better qualities of stock. State Factory, poor to strictly fine, quoted at from 8c.@12½c., chiefly at 12½c.@12¾c. for fine stock, and 11c.@12c. for fair to very good shipping qualities, and a shade higher figures for fancy, in small lots; State Dairy at 6c.@12c.; Western product at from 9c.@12c. for ordinary to very choice Factory; 4c.@6c. for skimmed stock, ₰ lb.

SEEDS—Have been generally unchanged as to price but have been very quiet, with Clover quoted at from 8½c.@9c. ₰ lb. for fair ordinary to choice. Rough Flax at from $2 40@$2 60; Timothy at $4 25@$4 50, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 52½, gold, ₰ bushel.

SKINS—The inquiry has been limited, mostly for Deer, with prices quoted about steady. Honduras Deer quoted at 55c.; Guatemala, 65c.; Chagres, 60c.; San Juan, 55c.; Sisal, 55c.; Vera Cruz, 57½c.; Porto Cabello, 55c.; Southern and Texas, 30c.@35c., currency, ₰ lb. And Tampico Goat at 47c.@47½c.; Matamoras, 47½c.; Vera Cruz, 45c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@50c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 35c.@40c.; Madras, each, 50c.; Patna, 35c.; English Islands Tanned Goat, 75c.; East India Sheep, 57½c.@60c., currency, ₰ lb.

SUGARS—The demand has been quite active for refining stock at a shade stronger rates, closing in favor of sellers, who have been reserved in their offerings of stock. Sales have been reported since our last, of 3,092 hhds. and 2,424 boxes, including 1,000 hhds. fully fair to good fair refining Cuba at 7 29-32c.@8c.; 156 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 7 13-16c.@8½c.; 86 hhds. grocery do., at 8⅝c.@8⅞c.; 130 hhds. Martinique, at 7½c.; 20 hhds. Guadaloupe, at 9½c.; 650 hhds. Molasses Sugar, low grades, at 6¾c.; 400 boxes clayed, part at 8⅛c.; 150 boxes Centrifugal, at 9c.; 525 boxes Havana, mixed lots, on private terms; 475 hhds. and 1,250 boxes Centrifugal, (placed some days since, but not previously made public,) at 9c.; 325 hhds. Melado at 6c., and 50 hhds. do. at 6c. ₰ lb. We now quote: Fair refining Cuba at 7⅞c.@7⅞c.; good do., 8c.@8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; No. 12 Boxed Clayed stock at 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8⅞c.@9⅛c. Refined Sugars have been active and quoted firmer, with Powdered at 11c.; Crushed at 11c.; Granulated, 11⅛c.; A's, 10½c.@10¾c., and Yellow at 8⅞c.@10c. ₰ lb. The receipts of Raw Sugar since July 1, and comparative stocks, Messrs. Wall, Creighton & Morrison sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Receipts since July 1	23,231	9,827	......	3,936
Stock, July 17, 1873	103,439	51,506	239,338	9,004
Stock, July 18, 1872	106,360	85,238	71,900	5,514

TALLOW—Has been less active, but quoted about steady; sales, 97,000 lbs., at 8¼c.@8⅜c., chiefly at 8 7-16c. Stearine firm, but quiet.

WHISKY—Has been quoted at 92c. ₰ gallon, on reported sales of 250 bbls., the market closing weak.

FREIGHTS—Berth room was in good demand, but at somewhat lower figures, otherwise Berth Freights were quiet, at about former quotations. In the chartering line, an active call was noted for vessels for the Petroleum trade, with a good inquiry for vessels for the Tobacco trade, at full figures. Vessels for the Grain trade, and for general cargoes, were rather less sought after.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 700 bbls. Resin at 4s. ₰ 280 lbs.; 100 hhds. Tallow, at 40s. ₰ ton; and, by steam, 48,000 bushels Wheat at 11½d. ₰ bushel.... For London, by steam, 36,000 bushels Grain, August shipment, at 13d. ₰ bushel.... For Bristol, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d. ₰ bbl.; 40,000 bushels Wheat at 14d. ₰ bushel. Also, the British steam-ship Ormesby, 963 tons, on private terms, and placed on the berth, in Messrs. R. E. Morgan's Sons' line. And a British brig, 314 tons, hence, with 1,850 bbls. Naphtha, and a British bark, 311 tons, hence, with 1,800 bbls. do., at 5s. ₰ bbl.... For the United Kingdom, direct, a British bark, 358 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ₰ bbl.... For Dublin, a British brig, 179 tons, hence, with about 1,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. ₰ bbl.... For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 320 tons, (to arrive,) with about 2,200 quarters Grain, at 8s. 6d., or, if direct, at 8s. 6d. ₰ quarter, with option of Petroleum at 7s. 6d., or, if direct, at 7s. 3d. ₰ bbl.... For the Continent, a British bark, 599 tons, (to arrive,) with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, from New-York or Philadelphia, at 6s. 9d.; and an American schooner, 679 tons, hence, with about 4,200 bbls. Crude Petroleum, on private terms.... For Antwerp, by sail, 1,000 tcs. Lard on private terms.... For Hamburg, by steam, 16,000 bushels Rye, 500 bbls. Resin, 250 bbls. Dried Apples, 50 hhds. Tallow, 1,800 bags Coffee, and 3,100 pkgs. Merchandise at full market rates.... For the Baltic, direct, a German bark, 444 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum on private terms.... For Santander and orders, a British brig, 199 tons, hence, with equal to 1,100 bbls. and 1,100 cases Petroleum at 5s. and 40c., and if discharged at a port between San Sebastian and Corunna, at 5s. 3d. and 42½c.... For the Mediterranean, a British bark, 303 tons, with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 6d. ₰ bbl.... For Bilboa, a Spanish brig, 179 tons, hence with about 1,200 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms.... For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark, 292 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. ₰ bbl.... For Naples or Leghorn, an American ship, 1,248 tons, hence with Tobacco, at 40s.... For Genoa, an American bark, 670 tons, with Tobacco, at 40s., and an American bark, 593 tons, with do., from City Point, on private terms.... For Constantinople, a bark, with equal to about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, reported on private terms.... For ports north of Hatteras, an American brig, 224 tons, with Sugar, reported from Sagua, at $8; another, 219 tons, with Molasses, from do., at $5, and a British bark, 305 tons, with Sugar, from Caibarien, at $7 50.... For New-York, an American brig, 359 tons, with general cargo, from Malaga, on private terms; another, 395 tons, from the north side of Cuba, at $7 75; an American schooner, 249 tons, with Sugar, in hhds., reported from Havana, at $7 50, and a British steam-ship, 769 tons, with Coal, from Sydney, C. B., at $4 ₰ ton.... For San Francisco, an American bark, 628 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat excited; prices higher; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 20½, spot; $1 20 seller July; $1 15 seller August; No. 1 do. quiet at $1 25@$1 26; No. 3 do. $1 07@$1 08; rejected, 93c. Corn steady at 35¾c.@36c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot; 37¾c.@37⅞c., seller August; 39⅛c.@39¼c. seller September; Rejected, 32¾c.@32½c.; No. 2 Canal at 37. Oats steady at 28½c. for No. 2, spot; 27½c.@27¾c. seller August; Rejected, 25½c.@26½c. Rye steady at 56c. for No. 2. Barley dull and nominal for spot; demand fair and prices advanced for futures; No. 2 Fall sold at 70c.@75c., seller September. Provisions quiet and weak; Pork lower; nominally $15 25@$15 37½ spot, for round lots; $15 25 seller August. Lard dull and nominal at $8 12½c.@$8 20, spot. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged; sales of Shoulders at 7½c., loose. Bacon unchanged; no sales. Whisky firm and in fair demand at 90c. Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 6c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 195,000 bushels Corn, 88,000 bushels Oats, and 1,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 172,000 bushels Corn, 65,000 bushels Oats, and 3,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 17.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours: Flour, 9,300 bbls.; Wheat, 42,355 bushels; Corn, 31,140 bushels; Oats, 35,400 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Peas, [illegible] bushels. Canal shipments: Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 50,883 bushels; Oats, 28,131 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Canal Freights are dull, and there is a large fleet of boats in port waiting for cargoes; Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8¾c.; Oats, 6c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Bakers', $7@$8; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $9@$9 75. Wheat quiet; sales of 18,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 34; 700 bushels White Canada at $1 70; quoted Duluth No. 1 Spring, $1 42; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 41@$1 42; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 34; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 33; White Canada, $1 65@$1 75; White Michigan, $1 65@$1 82½. Corn dull; sales of 25,000 bushels No. 2 at 48c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 38c.@39c. Rye nominal at 73c.@75c. Barley-malt steady; prime Winter Western, $1 15@$1 20; prime Canada, $1 25. Rye-malt held at 95c. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 17.—Flour in fair demand, and market unchanged; sales 2,300 bbls., at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White Winter; $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat in fair demand; sales 11,400 bushels Amber Michigan, on private terms; 10,000 bushels good White Canada at $1 83@$1 85; 2,000 bushels extra White Canada, to arrive, at $2; 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 50; 35,000 bushels do., to arrive, at $1 48. Corn quiet at 53c.@54c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Corn-meal, $1 15 for Bolted; $1 10 for Unbolted, ₰ cwt. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $21; Middlings, $22 ₰ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7½c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 50c.; to Boston, 56c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 38c. Receipts by Lake—882,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments by Canal—1,180 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, and 1,850,000 feet of Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—Flour unchanged; old Fall held firmly; new weak and little doing. Wheat slow and unchanged; sample lots of new No. 3 Fall sold at $1 20; do. No. 2 Red Winter, $1 35. Corn firm and in fair demand at 37½c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 37¾c.@37⅞c. seller July; 39c. seller September. Oats dull and drooping at 32c. for No. 2, cash and seller July; 27½c. seller August. Barley—No market. Rye dull at 58c. Whisky firm at 90c. Pork quiet; sales of small lots at $16 50@$16 75. Bacon lower, except for Shoulders, which sold at 8¾c.; sales of Clear Sides at 10c.; Clear Sides offered at 10c. seller August; 10½c. seller September. Lard nominal. Hogs higher at $4 25@$4 55. Cattle steady; sales of common to medium Texans at $2 25@$3 50; fat do. $4 25@$4 75; fair to native Cows $3 50@$4; good to choice Beeves, $4 50@$5 50. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 Hogs, and 1,500 Cattle.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Groceries active. Sugar—Cuba, 7¾c.@8½c. Molasses—Cuba, 30c. Petroleum—Crude, 12⅞c.; Refined, 18⅛c. for July; 18⅛c. for August. Wool—Advancing tendency; sales, 150,000 lbs. Double Extra and above on private terms; 10,000 lbs. do. at 50c.; 10,000 lbs. Ohio at 50c. at 52c.; 10,000 lbs. Superfine Pulled at 45c.@46c.; 5,000 lbs. Ohio Combing at 62c.; 10,000 lbs. Ohio Unwashed at [illegible]. Flour firmer, but not quotably higher; Superfine, $5 50@$4 50; Extras, $5@$5 50; State Indiana and Ohio Extra Family, $7 50@$8 50. Wheat firm; Red, $1 60@$1 66; Amber, $1 70; White, $1 75@$1 85. Rye nominal. Corn active; Yellow, 66c.; Mixed Western, 58c.@60c., the latter for August. Oats active; White, 47c.@50c.; Mixed, 41c.@44c. Barley and Barley-malt unchanged. Whisky, 93½c.@94c.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—Flour steady and in good local demand, but prices unchanged. Wheat firmer; choice Amber, $1 75@$1 80; good to prime Red, $1 70@$1 75; common to fair do., $1 50@$1 65. Corn quiet but firm; Southern White, 84c.; do. Yellow, 60c.@62c.; Mixed Western, 57½c. Oats dull; Southern, 52c.@53c.; Western Mixed, 47½c.@49c.; do. White, 50c. Rye unchanged. Hay—Pennsylvania, $20@$26. Mess Pork firm at $17 50@$17 75. Bulk Meats nominal; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; in jobbing trade, ¼c. higher. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c.; Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.@11c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14½c.@16c. Lard dull at 8½c.@8¾c. Western Butter in fair demand and heavy receipts; good to choice, 18c.@21c. Whisky firm and scarce at 94c.

TOLEDO, July 17.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet; sales of No. 2 White Wabash at $1 95; No. 3 do., $1 74; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 56½@$1 57; seller July, $1 55½; seller September, $1 37¼; No. 1 Red, $1 64; No. 2 do., $1 58; No. 2 Canal Red, $1 55; rejected Red, $1 05; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 60. Corn steady; sales of High Mixed, spot and seller July, 44c.; seller August, 44½c.; seller September, 44⅞c.; buyer July, 44¼c.; Low Mixed, 42½c.; Yellow, 45c.; White, 50c.; no grade, 40c. Oats dull and lower at 37½c. for No. 1; 33c. for No. 2 Dayton and Michigan. Freights firm; to Buffalo, 4c.@4½c.; to Oswego, 8½c.@9c.; to Kingston, 8½c. Receipts—9,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, and 10,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, and 25,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, July 17.—Flour steady and fairly active; sales of Family Extra at $5 50; A, No. 1, $7 25; Fancy, $8. Wheat quiet and unchanged; receipts light. Corn quiet at 58c.@60c. for sacked. Oats quiet at 42c.@44c. Rye quiet and steady at 65c.@70c. on arrival. Barley steady at 85c.@90c. for No. 1 Fall. Provisions easier. Pork sold at $16 50@$17. Bacon—Sales of Shoulders at 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.@10¾c.; Clear Sides, 10⅝c.@10⅞c., all packed. Hams steady at 13c.@13½c. for Plain; 14½c.@15½c. for Sugar-cured and fancy. Bulk Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Sides, 9⅞c., loose; ¼c. higher for packed. Lard sold at 8¾c. for tierce; 10c. for keg; 8¼c. for steam; small order lots ¼c.@½c. higher. Whisky firm at 91c.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—Flour quiet at $6 75@$7. Wheat steady; Old No. 2 Winter Red, $1 40@$1 42. Corn dull and lower at 43c.@46c. Rye steady at 70c.@72c. Oats dull at 32c.@42c. Butter steady. Provisions opened quiet, with more activity at the close. Pork, $16 50@$16 75. Lard dull; Steam nominally 8½c.@8⅝c.; jobbing sales of Kettle at 8¾c. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides held at 9c.; sales at 9½c., buyer August; Clear Sides, 9c.@9½c. Bacon in fair demand; Shoulders, 8½c.@8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 9⅞c.@10c. Whisky steady at 91c.

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—Flour steady; sales of Extra Spring at $6 75. Wheat firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 1 at $1 30½; No. 2, $1 24¼ cash or seller July; $1 20, seller August. Corn dull and nominal at 35½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats quiet and weak at 27½c. for No. 2. Rye firm and in fair demand at 60c. for No. 1. Barley firm and in fair demand at 75c. for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 6½c.; to Oswego, 13c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour and 37,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour and 46,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, July 17.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat steady; sales of Extra White at $1 96; No. 1 do. $1 82; Amber Michigan, $1 54½. Corn steady at 48c. Oats in good demand at 37c. for Mixed Western, and 38c. for State. Receipts—3,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, and 1,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 17.—Corn advanced; Yellow, 80c.; White Mixed, 73c.; White, 75c. Oats, 42½c.@44c. Bran scarce at 75c. Pork dull and lower at $17. Sugar—Fair to fully fair, 8c.@9c. Whisky firmer; Louisiana, 94c.; Cincinnati, 97c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—Sterling, 127; New-York sight, ⅛c. premium; Gold, 115⅛.

MEMPHIS, July 17.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn—White, 66c.@68c.; Mixed, 58c.@58c. Oats firm and scarce at 43c.@44c. Pork dull and nominal. Lard in fair demand and firm at 9c.@10c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Sides, 10½c.@10¾c.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 17.—Flour continues steady with free receipts. Grain is in moderate request. Corn quiet and steady at 58c.@59c. for Western Mixed. Oats—No. 2 Western, 47c. Wheat—Amber Canada, $1 70.

CLEVELAND, July 17.—Wheat firm and steady; sales of No. 1 Red at $1 52; No. 2, $1 48@$1 49. Corn quiet and weak at 47c.@48c. Oats steady at 40c. for No. 1. Petroleum dull and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 17.—Spirits of Turpentine lower; sales at 40c. Resin quiet; $2 35 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $2 for Hard, $3 15 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar quiet at $2 25.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MIMI—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Effie Germon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Yesterday afternoon a son attempted to murder his father, in John-street, in this City. The son drew a pistol, and we read that he "would have fired it, but for the prompt action of a friend, who knocked it out of range." The "old gentleman" was hurried away by the bystanders. It seems a shame to have interfered with this sport. We know very well, for a very eminent lawyer has said it, that such a crime as parricide was never committed, and "a son owes no duty or respect to his father if the latter has misbehaved himself in any way. Moreover, should a son decide that the interests of his family would be consulted by dispatching his father straightway to another world, it would only be a proof of his bravery, and you could not convict him of murder, because it would cast a slur on the "Queen City, chief mart, &c., &c., of the New World." Then why was not the interesting youth above mentioned allowed to indulge in his little pastime? Are we to be told, in defiance of great legal authorities, that a son is not to be allowed the slight privilege of murdering his father? The bystanders who interfered yesterday ought to be severely punished. There will soon be no freedom for anybody in this country.

We cannot learn that the Board of Health has taken any steps for the removal of the vile rendering establishments, which are enough to breed twenty plagues in this City. The board is a very good one—what can be the reason of its delay? And when is it going to insist on the removal of the filthy stalls round Washington Market? It is too bad to be obliged to protest day after day and week after week against the existence of nuisances which ought to be removed in a few hours, and which would certainly have produced a cholera epidemic long ago if the seeds of that disease had been among us.

The young gentlemen who have been rowing in the University regatta will be very glad the thing is over, if only that it protects them for a time from that baby talk which is addressed to them through so many of the newspapers. The journalist, when he is writing of or about young men at college, brings forth his classical dictionaries, and trots out a few proper names at random, by way of impressing these youths with an idea of the great learning which lies concealed in newspaper offices. Our Professor could not talk to the Amherst undergraduates without making a sort of wild Western boarding-house hash out of PARNASSUS, SOCRATES, and ALCIBIADES. Yesterday he reminded them of PLATO and ARISTOTLE—apropos of nothing. In another luminary they were addressed on the subjects of "Nemean lions, Lernean hydras, and Erymanthian boars"—bores, the writer really meant. We hope the students of our colleges quite understand that the "gentlemen of the Press" have all received a classical education, and could teach them a thing or two, if they did not find in the publication of "personal" advertisements a much more lucrative occupation.

When a policeman displays unusual bravery in the discharge of duty, he not only does himself credit, but sets an example which is of great value in increasing the usefulness of the force. It is true, certainly, that Patrolman BYRNES, of the Eighth Precinct, did nothing more than his duty in attempting to arrest four ruffians who were disturbing the peace; but it is also true that few officers, when brutally attacked, and for a time overpowered by these ruffians, would have succeeded in marching two of them off to the station-house. This display of nerve in a tussle with outlaws cannot be too highly estimated, as its shows other policemen what it is possible for pluck to achieve, and teaches the outlaws that it is not always entirely safe, even at the odds of four to one, to attack an officer. There is a medal in the Police Department for good conduct, which is highly prized by the officers, because of the rarity with which it is bestowed. The Commissioners should reward Patrolman BYRNES with this token of their appreciation of his faithful devotion to duty.

Before the record of ex-Chamberlain PALMER is forgotten, we trust that some effort will be made to make him or the banks under his control refund the interest moneys illegally withheld from the City Treasury. We understand that the Broadway and Tenth National Banks claim from the City rent for certain public offices leased from them. If there be no other way of raising the interest question before the courts, a refusal to pay this rent on the ground of a counter claim would probably have the desired effect. The exorbitant armory rent, in which Mr. F. W. PALMER is interested, is now before the courts, and when the circumstances attending the closing of that lease are made public some interesting facts ought to be elicited. The tax-payers of New-York can never forget that warrants with forged indorsements to the amount of many thousands of dollars were cashed at the Broadway and Tenth National Banks, and they will regard with approval any efforts whatever to compel these establishments to pay back into the Treasury some of the money which, without their contributory negligence, could hardly have been extracted from it.

Alderman VAN SCHAICK's plan of funding the City debt, though not exactly new, is, in principle, a very excellent proposal. It has been urged on public attention before by Controller GREEN and Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ. The Alderman certainly goes further than either of these gentlemen in his notions of the completeness of the proposed financial operation. It is, perhaps, too much to expect the holders of seven per cent. bonds, payable from five to thirty years hence, to surrender their certificates of indebtedness in exchange for bonds bearing only five per cent. interest. The plan of reducing all the perplexing varieties of City and County bonds to a consolidated stock of one denomination and one kind of security, is, however, a perfectly feasible scheme, and ought to be urged on the attention of the next Legislature.

THE MINNESOTA REPUBLICANS.

The Republican Party has a habit of disappointing its enemies. It has been dead and buried many times since the war. In 1865, and in 1866 again, we remember distinctly that its "mission was accomplished," according to its opponents, and there was really no reason why any one should vote for its candidates. In 1868, when Mr. HORATIO SEYMOUR, "stumped" the country in his own interest, he proclaimed from every platform that the Republican Party had outlived its usefulness, and all that was left to do now could be much better done by the Democrats, assisted by such desirable converts as FRANK BLAIR. When SEYMOUR was not elected, and Gen. GRANT was, a good many Democrats seemed to be more convinced than ever that the last supreme effort of the Republican Party had been made, and that in the inevitable course of events the voters would presently tire of it and call for a change. But the voters did not tire of it, and confided in it more completely last year than ever before.

Since the Presidential election the opposition have renewed their old hopes. New questions have come up, some of them calculated to puzzle the most artful politician. The schemers who got up the Cincinnati movement know that they would be utterly at fault in a like situation. They argue therefrom that the Republicans will not know how to meet the new issues. But they are doomed to another disappointment. The Republicans, as occasion demands, are meeting the new issues with great good sense and with evident good faith. Perhaps, after a few more bitter lessons from experience, the gentlemen who base all their plans on the collapse of the Republican Party will begin to understand that it is not a party of politicians; that though it has its politicians, as every party must have, its general action is controlled by the feeling and opinion of the mass of candid and honest men who constitute its great strength. These gentlemen may learn to distinguish between a strong, living, healthy organization, to which the active politicians are but instruments, and a half-dead, purposeless, and ignoble organization, to which the greed of "leaders" and managers and schemers gives what semblance of vitality it possesses. When they do they will know the difference betwen the Republican Party and the Democratic-Liberal-Opposition Party of to-day.

Meantime Minnesota is a good place for the critics of the opposition to commence their studies. It is a strong Republican State, with less than a half dozen towns in it giving a Democratic majority. Its Republican majority is ordinarily from 15,000 to 20,000, on a vote of from 75,000 to 88,000. It is one of the States in which the farmers' movement has the strongest hold. It has, at the same time, been intimately concerned in the railroad legislation of Congress, and not a few of its active Republicans have been known as "railroad politicians," and its representatives in Congress were far from taking a creditable part in the salary legislation. It is, therefore, a State where, if anywhere, the party might be expected to approach current questions in a half-hearted way. But the party does nothing of the kind. It has nominated, in Mr. DAVIS, a man of good local reputation, and popular among the farmers; it has passed some very sensible resolutions on the railroad question; it has condemned the back pay and Credit Mobilier business, and demanded the repeal of the Salary bill "promptly and unconditionally." This is the fourth Republican Convention which has taken a similar position in regard to these matters. It is becoming certain, therefore, that, while the party has in the past harbored some prominent men who have done a great deal to disgrace it, it is quite equal to the task of pitching them overboard and preserving a straight course.

YALE'S VICTORY.

It is encouraging to find that the interest in athletic sports has been so greatly developed that thousands of people yesterday gathered to witness the regatta at Springfield. As college regattas have now been started on a grand scale, it was essential for their future usefulness that they should be commenced, as they were in the great contests of yesterday, without wild gambling or scenes of disgraceful disorder. In its surroundings, therefore, the occasion was creditable, and we may boast that it is possible in our country to enjoy manly sports for their own sakes, and not for the betting which may be based upon them.

The first event of the day was the foot race. There were only three entries, and one of these was a Canadian, who was also said to be a professional runner, although a collegian. It shows the urgent need there is for physical training in our colleges when it is known that the Canadian was able to win this race of two miles without doing any better than the ordinary time of 11 minutes 18 seconds. Worse than this, the Amherst man fell exhausted without completing the contest, and the Cornell competitor, who took a second longer to go over the course than the Canadian, was so far blown that he evidently could not have gone much further. There was much rejoicing over his prowess, but upon the whole it is the experience gained in this affair which is chiefly valuable. Running is one of the most healthful of exercises, and if the somewhat ignominious defeat we suffered yesterday leads to a more general use of this method of physical development in our colleges, we can look back upon it with some satisfaction.

It was, however, the last event of the day that excited most surprise. As we expected last year would be the case, the field in the university regatta was almost double that of 1872, there being eleven starters. Before the contest was half over it was apparent that Yale had profited by her great defeat of last year. Great as was the surprise at the effect of this improvement in the oarsmanship of Yale, the whole race in all its aspects furnished material for astonishment. From the start, the crews which were supposed to have derived the most benefit from professional trainers were laggards, and over the whole course, until the finish was almost touched, Harvard and Yale, who had refused the aid of these trainers altogether, kept the lead easily. This must have surprised the trainers very greatly, and the Dartmouth giants must have been mortified to find that although they could outweigh everybody they could outrow very few. In all these facts there are suggestions for the future which are obvious enough, and there is no danger, now that the rowing fever has broken out with such vigor, that they will be neglected. But there is danger that too much consequence will be given to the results of yesterday's performance, and that we may fall back on a style of rowing too entirely unprofessional to be effective. It may, however, lead the professionals to discard mere traditions and improve what they have called, with much pride and great obstinacy, the American style. If it does there will be an improvement in all the crews, and next year the pupils of the WARDS, BIGLIN, and COULTER, will not be distanced.

When we come to take a general view of the contest it is difficult to determine whether there has been much improvement in our rowing during the last year. Yale certainly has improved, for the crew wins the race in nearly two minutes less time than they lost that of last year. But the winner this year has sixteen minutes fifty-nine seconds to take the flags, while last year they were taken in sixteen minutes thirty-two seconds. Amherst, which made this time in the last contest, required seventeen minutes and nine seconds to go over the course, but Harvard slightly improved, as they required sixteen minutes and fifty-seven seconds before, but yesterday did it in twenty-one seconds less. These comparisons are not so flattering as they might be. It is true that time is frequently delusive on race courses of every kind, but we are told that yesterday the water was still and that there was no wind. Under such circumstances, it would have been more gratifying if the time of last year had been at least equaled.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CARLISTS.

The Carlist revolt in Spain makes an amount of noise out of all proportion to its importance. Its danger to the Republic consists rather in the lack of either discipline or unity of purpose in the forces opposed to it than in the national or acquired strength of the movement itself. From the Carlist head-quarters at the French port of Bayonne came the news, the other day, that the Pretender had 10,000 men in the field. This is, doubtless, an exaggerated estimate, but assuming it to be strictly true, and assuming, also, that the scythes turned into bayonets and the match-locks of antiquated pattern had all been replaced by weapons of approved modern construction, what vital danger would any united country of the size of Spain apprehend from a rising of 10,000 armed peasants? The frequent mention of "towns" occupied by the Carlists is apt to mislead people both in regard to the area covered by the insurrection and the rate at which it travels. As an illustration of this compare the movements of the campaign in the middle of June with those just reported. A month ago the engagements with Carlists were almost entirely confined to a tract of country not over fifty miles long lying on either side of the mountain range which divides Biscay from Navarre. In this quarter there are one or two ancient walled towns having from 3,000 to 6,000 inhabitants. In June the Carlists were defeated in front of one of these—Tolosa; another, Hernani, was held by a garrison of Republican troops 800 strong, and a newspaper correspondent was able to travel through the mountains north of these points without meeting a single Carlist. The cable telegrams of this morning confirm the news of the Carlist capture of Estella, a little town about forty miles in advance of their line of operations four weeks ago, and apparently inspired by the capture, the General of this particular band is said to be marching on Logrono, a rather more important place twenty-five miles still further south.

During the month's fighting, of which these movements mark the extent, there have been reported Carlist successes in Catalonia, *i. e.*, at the opposite angle of the Pyrenees. But the largest proportion of the armed rebels, acting under the orders of DON CARLOS, are evidently concentrated among the highlands of the North-west, and as they cannot claim to hold either a single sea-port or a solitary town of even third-rate importance, there is an obvious danger of forgetting that the multitude of dispatches about the Carlists relate to historical events of very trifling magnitude. Next to the advantage which the revolt gains from the weakness of the Spanish Government, its chief support is to be found in the active sympathy it enjoys from certain classes in France. It is charged that the Prefect of the Basses-Pyrenees has openly displayed his sympathy with the cause of DON CARLOS. For more than a year the residence of the Spanish Pretender in that department has been notorious. The chateaux where the chiefs of the insurrection have conferred with their master, have been perfectly well known, and in the cafés and streets of Bayonne, people have heard Carlist leaders discuss their plans, and seen them make preparations for their raids into Spain. Arms of French make have been allowed to pass the frontier, and captured uniforms, intended for the Carlists, have been found on examination to be cast-off blouses of the French *mobiles*, of the war of 1870. At Bayonne, Pau, Bordeaux, and Toulouse, Carlist committees are allowed to lay out the contributions of sympathizers on military equipments. Even the Curé of Santa Cruz, who is charged with the murder of several French citizens, has been known to spend a few hours unmolested within the jurisdiction of the Basses-Pyrenees.

Remonstrances addressed to the French Government have proved entirely fruitless. The Republic on the northern side of the Pyrenees has, in fact, shown so little sympathy with its struggling sister Republic as to neglect to enforce the law against its own citizens found in arms in the cause of the Bourbon Pretender. The French Embassy at Madrid has made several applications to the Spanish authorities to secure the liberation of certain youthful scions of the French aristocracy captured among the Carlist bands of Catalonia. According to law, these titled filibusters ought to forfeit the name and the rights of French citizens, and when Spain thus finds her neighbor stepping outside of her own statutes for the protection of persons who have outlawed themselves by making war on a friendly Power, it is hardly to be wondered at that she should consider herself justly aggrieved.

OUR TRADE.

Everything tends to confirm the opinion, expressed about two weeks since, that we were likely to have a fair Fall business, and that there was not the slightest occasion for discouragement or alarm. The exports from this port for the week ending June 16 were $5,427,000, as against $3,965,813 for the corresponding week last year, and they would have been higher had it not been for the scarcity of freights, which hindered transportation. Against this we must set off the fact that for the week ending last Saturday, the imports were $9,432,296, as against only $6,565,496 for the same period last year. But it must be remembered that for several preceding weeks the importations had been unusually low, and, further, that there is small probability that this high figure is likely to be continued. New-York is the distributing centre for foreign merchandise, and the returns from all ports of imports and exports would show more favorably. But the imports themselves at this port are largely either necessities, not grown here, or else raw material. Of the sum total last week coffee represents $1,138,932, sugar more than $2,000,000, tea $196,761, while drugs and metals come in for large sums. These things are either not produced here at all, or else, as in the case of sugar, in insufficient quantity; their purchase, therefore, does not interfere with domestic industry. Dry goods, most of which are luxuries, amounted to $1,840,138, about $100,000 more than during the same week last year, and the same amount less than during the corresponding period of 1871. The grand total of imports for the year is $226,647,911, as against $237,280,986 last year, showing a decline of nearly $11,000,000, while the exports during substantially the same period have amounted to $150,601,911, as against $115,089,417 during the corresponding time last year, or, taking both sides of the account, we come out about $46,000,000 better than last year.

As for the prospect for breadstuffs there seems to be some difference of opinion, and it is too early to pronounce upon the matter. But recent advices from portions of the West are more favorable than they have been. Dispatches from various parts of Illinois and Iowa to the Chicago *Tribune* state that the wheat and hay in Central Illinois have been damaged but little, and that corn is doing splendidly there. Advices from other points as to corn are not so promising. Iowa reports that wheat, corn, and oats never looked better, despite previously unfavorable promises. But, however this may be, one thing seems pretty certain, that, whatever surplus grain we have will find European purchasers at fair prices. The reports from Europe are to the effect that the English crop will hardly average that of last season—not a good one. France will produce an unusually good crop, Germany an average one, while Russia and Hungary (the former on account of dry weather) will not yield their usually large surplus crops; so that there seems little doubt that England must call upon this country to supply her deficiency to a larger extent than usual, and prices there will regulate the price here. United States securities also continue in large demand in Europe, but, as they are getting scarce, the attention of investors there is being directed to our railway bonds, which are now growing in favor.

The last six months' business of our dry-goods merchants has not been good, and yet the fact that there have been no important failures speaks well for their soundness. There is much more confidence now expressed, but in view of the indisposition of the banks to make time loans, and other considerations, importers are likely not to overstock the market. The current speculation at the Stock Exchange will, if continued, call for considerable money, but merchants do not feel disposed to go beyond their depth in carrying merchandise. With ordinary prudence on their part we are likely to have a fairly successful business season.

NUMBER SEVENTEEN.

Polygamy has received a heavy blow, and another *cause célèbre* is to be added to the already ample list of the year. The seventeenth wife of BRIGHAM, the Prophet, has thrown off her allegiance, and the knell of Utah's "peculiar institution" is, perhaps, sounded with the tidings. For, if ANN ELIZA WEBB YOUNG succeeds in her suit, it is almost certain that some, at least, of her sixteen predecessors, to say nothing of those who came after, will follow her example; and we cannot expect the children and disciples of the Prophet to cleave, under such circumstances, to a practice which, in his person, will have received so signal a blow. The precedent to be established is one of real interest, and will, probably, be of consequence to the social future of the Territory. A suit like that of the Tichborne "claimant" affects only himself and the acknowledged members of the Tichborne family; but a suit like that of BRIGHAM YOUNG's seventeenth wife is of vital moment, not only to her regiment of co-wives, but to all polygamously-wedded females in the whole Mormon community.

The telegraph informs us that the discontented spouse of the Prophet purposes to bring a suit against him "for divorce and alimony in a large sum." Should she do so, there will become involved some important and curious points. How, for example, is the right of dower of one wife out of seventeen or seventy to be estimated? Generally speaking, a wife becoming a widow has a life estate of one-third of the realty, and a half outright of the personalty left by her deceased husband. But if the Prophet has, let us say, fifty wives, the fractional proportion coming to each must be gravely diminished, and even that vast and much-talked-of deposit of YOUNG's in the Bank of England would not go far among so many recipients. Still, it must be conceded that if a woman has just cause for divorce she has a right to it, whether she be a prophet's wife or any one else's; the delicate question is, in such an anomalous case, What *is* just cause for such relief? In law, the flagrant act of infidelity performed in taking an eighteenth wife should apparently suffice. Yet is not her knowledge of the fact that, at the time of her own nuptials, Number seventeen had sixteen predecessors, a reasonable condonation? The civil law may or may not take cognizance of these points. In strictness, it may be claimed, no doubt, that ANN ELIZA WEBB can have no legal standing as the wife of BRIGHAM YOUNG, his first wife, and no other, having a right to that title with its attendant privileges. If this construction is sustained the lady can claim neither alimony nor dower, and, as clearly, the furniture, if not the personal effects, carried off by her from the home of BRIGHAM, will have to be restored.

Again, the question arises, What kind of social position can be maintained by a lady thus "sealed"—and unsealed—who has practically assented to the doctrines of polygamy, and then asks that help from the laws which they are only invented in monogamic cases to bestow? She cannot say she went into the matter blindfold. Probably not one of the thousand Mormons brought here the other day by the *Wisconsin* but knows and agrees to the prominent characteristic wherein the social usage of their sect differs from that of the Gentiles. Indeed, strange as it seems, polygamy is the chief lure which makes converts to Mormonism, and brings immigrants to Salt Lake. Careful inquiry of both males and females as they pass through on their way westward appears to establish this. The women want to be married, even to a spouse who has half a dozen wives already; the men are charmed by the idea of a plurality of partners. Neither, therefore, can urge ignorance in bar of responsibility or by way of plea for relief when weariness or satiety may prompt a course like that of ANN ELIZA WEBB. What seems remarkable, when we think of all this, is that she should, as witness the telegraph, "enjoy the sympathy of the Gentile ladies" at Salt Lake, just as though she were an especially ill-used woman whose sufferings she had in no sense brought upon herself. If there is any disgrace in living in a state of concubinage in a Christian country, credit may truly attach to escaping from it; but the odium of having voluntarily entered upon such a state is surely not thus to be entirely overlooked or blotted out. If the sacrament of marriage, and womanly purity, are to retain the respect we have been taught to pay them, we shall hardly be expected to applaud the course of ladies who, like these fair Gentiles of Salt Lake, make haste to parade their sympathy for a person who has led the life of ANN ELIZA WEBB, and whose chief title to consideration simply lies in the notoriety of a "wife" of BRIGHAM YOUNG's appealing to Gentile laws to relieve her from a self-chosen, if irksome, position.

"IRREGULAR" MARRIAGES.

No stronger sermon could be preached in defense of the sanctity of marriage than the story of that murder for which a wretched woman now awaits the judgment of the law in Kings County Jail, and the guilt of which a dozen newspapers, hardly less criminal, because more conscious, are endeavoring to sentimentalize away. An "irregular" marriage brought CHARLES GOODRICH to a violent death, and made KATE STODDARD a murderess. At least that is the story which the woman tells, and which her sympathizers accept as justification of her deed. But even accepting it, let us not rashly assume that she is, therefore, absolved of guilt under any code, but that which erects parricide into one of the cardinal virtues.

It is the cant of the day, we know, to take it for granted that in affairs of this kind, the woman is always a suffering angel, and the man a treacherous villain. Be it so in a majority of instances; there still remains a large minority where the woman steps aside from the straight path with her eyes open—where she knowingly commits a wrongful act, either because she accepts the sin for the sin's sake, or with the design of entrapping her fellow-sinner into bonds more binding than he intended. On the woman who thus trades on her presumptive innocence and, as we may say, her professional defenselessness, compassion may very possibly be wasted. Most women know the difference between right and wrong, and in these days, when they are claiming all sorts of rights, they should be willing to share also a few of the responsibilities of wrong.

But the most impressive lesson to be drawn from an occurrence like this, is the necessity of educating public sentiment to a stricter observance of the sacredness and obligations of the marriage tie. A notion is widely prevalent, owing in part to loose legislation, and partly to the pernicious teachings of such newspapers as now find in immorality an excuse for murder, that any sort of agreement to live together will constitute a valid marriage. That the notion put into action is fruitful in cruel deceptions, in sin and even crime, no thoughtful observer will deny. Nor is it unjust that it should be so. Of marriage as a social institution, the validity rests wholly in the two elements of publicity and consent. With whatever religious forms it may be invested, whether it be regarded as a divine ordinance or a domestic partnership, these requisites of worldly value remain the same. And a certain degree of solemnity or at least of formality, is helpful if it be not essential to the fulfillment of its main usefulness to society. Whether it be plain Friends' ceremony, the most elaborate rite of liturgic creeds, or a simple declaration before a magistrate, some form is generally necessary to impress the contracting parties with a sense of the gravity and inviolability of their enterprise, and to remind them of the duties it imposes, not only toward each other but to society as well. But if people are to become married, as the whim takes them, merely by exchanging a promise and breaking the seventh commandment, there seems as little need for the church as for the divorce court, or indeed for society at all. From this to the vilest abysses of free love is but a step.

It is right, of course, that women should be protected against the pitfalls of inexperience or villainy. Let seduction be punished as severely as may be; abolish the antiquated barbarisms of the law which in such cases allow reparation only for loss of service, ignoring the moral injury; do what may be necessary to keep people in the right path, but first set before them clearly what the right path is. Make it known that there is but one right way of marriage, and that a public one, after some established form—if it consist only of a license and a mutual acknowledgment before witnesses—and we shall no longer have "irregular" wives murdering their "irregular" husbands, and sentimental newspapers debauching public opinion in the attempt to prove it right. Let it be clearly understood that marriage is one thing and concubinage another, which all the "irregularity" and sentiment in the world cannot convert into a lawful connection. Hardship may result to many, but the majority we are well assured will be largely in favor of increased social purity and domestic happiness.

PROTESTANTISM AND THE PAPACY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article of this date (July 17) on "The Decline of Protestantism" will attract much attention.

Before you complete the article, you also make equally prominent the decline of Roman Catholicism in Italy, Spain, Germany, &c. It is evident that there is a concentration of effort upon England and America. This fact evinces the shrewdness which in so many other ways characterizes the Roman communion. It is a recognition, over and above this, of the Anglo-Saxon leadership of the race in importance and influence, and has, it seems very plain, a "single eye" to attaining that *majority* which, by the United States Constitution, takes possession of its Government. Rome is working steadily for that. It works at a tremendous advantage because of the divisions among Protestants. The fact is, Protestants *will* remain in a state of division, *even if ruin comes.*

There is such a thing as church continuity, and a basis of Catholic unity outside of Rome, and this sweeps away all "isms, including Romanism. Private interpretation makes unity impossible. That Brigham Young has demonstrated the absurdity of private interpretation seems to make no impression. Every man follows his own lead; testimony is rejected, such as that which is given by the early Church. Rome is unwisely chosen as the only safe retreat from the Babel of confusion. Rome has sinned against true Catholicity. Private interpretation has done the same. The principles of the English Reformation give the true solution of the whole matter. It is after these that the "Old Catholics" are feeling. It is to these that the Lutherans of the western part of our country are seeking to return. There must be some rallying point to which all separatists must come back. Here must be found those Catholic truths which Rome has exaggerated and perverted. The coming together in Evangelical Alliances is only like rolling together so many marbles which touch each other and then goes under again. Continuous, identical, visible church life, which has never failed, and outside of the Papacy, must be the central, vitalizing fact. There are two points in your article upon which I beg the privilege of saying a word. One is the closing of churches during the Summer; the other the antecedents of the present champions of Rome. With regard to the first, not one of the churches or chapels of Trinity parish is closed during the Summer; in fact, I do not personally know of one Episcopal church which is closed.

With regard to the second, Orestes A. Brownson says, "I tried Infidelity six months." He then became a Universalist. He was claimed by them for a time. Not long after, by a process known only to himself, he became a Romanist. He has always remained a layman.

Hewitt McMasters and Donald McCleod were sons of Presbyterian clergymen of America, and Clarence Walworth is the son of Chancellor Walworth, who was a Presbyterian deacon.

Let the honors be distributed! G. J. G.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 17, 1873.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In connection with your article on the above subject, may I be allowed to define the position of that party in the Church of England which is accused of endeavoring to Romanise it? That portion of the clergy and laity, of which Dr. Pusey is the distinguished representative, maintains that the Church of England is a branch of the Catholic Church, (Protestant only as against certain superstitions with which the Romanists have overlaid and disfigured its original structure,) giving to its members the faith in all that purity which the primitive Christians enjoyed. They believe in the real presence of our Lord in the Eucharist; and certainly the liturgy and catechism of the Church of England and the three creeds which it uses as exponents of its faith teach this doctrine, and also strongly assert its Catholicity. I quote:

"I believe in the holy Catholic Church."—*Apostles' Creed.*

"I believe in one Catholic and Apostolic Church." *Nicene Creed.*

"Before all things, it is necessary to hold the Catholic faith."—*Athanasian Creed.*

"What is the inward part, or thing signified? Answer—The body and blood of Christ, which are verily and indeed taken by the faithful in the Lord's Supper."—*Catechism.*

Confession is enjoined, and the power of the priest to grant absolution distinctly stated in the last paragraph of the exhortation in its communion service. The Bishop, in consecrating a priest, says: "Whose sins thou dost forgive they are forgiven, and whose sins thou dost retain they are retained."

This is a brief statement of the ground which the Anglo-Catholic Party takes, and if the very plain and positive teachings of the Church, as quoted above, be worth anything, their position appears to be very strong, and one that cannot be easily explained away. Their opponents, the Low Church Party, seem to hold a belief similar to the Presbyterians and other sects, who really are Protestants, and to whom the Low Church Party properly belongs.

BAPTIST.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 17, 1873.

OBSCENE LITERATURE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, through the columns of your invaluable journal, to offer a mother's heartfelt thanks to Mr. Anthony Comstock for his arduous and persistent labors in bringing to such poor justice (?) as any human law can administer, the wretches who are systematically seeking to drag into the infamous depths of moral corruption the fair, frank childhood. For crime like this, our language has no single word—faithfully as it has set one apart for almost every other form of diabolism.

But, to resort to the all-comprehending language of Scripture, into such an one as this, surely "seven devils" must "have entered."

CONSTANT READER.

ORANGE, Thursday, July 17, 1873.

REBUKE OF A JUROR.

Judge Graves, of Lexington, Ky., took occasion on Tuesday to reprimand severely Parry C. Crosthwait, a juror, for contempt of court, the circumstances of the case being these: In a trial of forcible detainer on Saturday last, in which a negro was plaintiff, the jury failed to agree. The counsel for the plaintiff proposed to accept a majority verdict, when Crosthwait shook his head at Z. Gibbons, the attorney for defendant, thus advising him not to accept. For this the Judge cited him to appear before him to answer for contempt. The juror pleaded ignorance of doing wrong, and denied any collusion. The Judge administered a severe rebuke to both the jurors and to attorneys who wink and blink at jurymen, and declared his intention to break up the practice. The offender was pardoned on condition that he offend no more.

THE PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

From the Sussex (Newton, N. J.,) Register.

The morals of this community are in a very unhealthy condition, if a majority of the New-York Press can be taken as exponents. They make a hero of young Walworth because he is rich, handsome, intelligent, and so engaging in his manners. He did not beat his father to death in the streets as a vulgar brute would have done; no, indeed, but quieting any suspicion of harm by pretending to hold out the olive branch of peace, he invited his father to comfortable rooms at the hotel, and shooting him before he had time to dream of treachery, left him to die of his wounds. We are asked to admire this noble youth, and express our regret that he should be chained to a vulgar convict of the common sort, and hurried off to Sing Sing, where he performs the onerous duties of assistant clerk in the shoe department, shut off, however, from the gaze of visitors so that his sensitive feelings may not be hurt. Before he became a parricide but a small portion of the world knew of or cared for him, and now they would have us pray that he may speedily be released from prison.

The sensation of the trial had scarcely subsided when we are asked to sympathize with a woman who murdered her paramour because he became tired of her before she became disgusted with him. They would have us believe that this wicked man led astray this innocent woman at the tender age of twenty-four; and the *Tribune* says that "they were quits" after the murder had been committed. Whether she were innocent and tender or not, she was certainly a good shot or she would not have fired three times, putting every ball in her victim's head. If she had been modest and timid she would not have remained so near the scene of the murder, and if she were crushed by the magnitude of her crime she would not, while nominally earning an honest living, have returned to her old business of inserting and answering personals in one of the New-York papers, the means by which she became acquainted with Goodrich.

Shame on those who would attempt to make the public sympathise with such people. Both committed murder, and they did so deliberately, and should suffer the extreme penalty of the law. Kate Stoddard, as she last called herself, left a respectable home six years ago; since which time she has lived under half a dozen names, and earned a living by inserting and answering personals and assignation advertisements—and at the time of her arrest had in her pocket two replies to an advertisement from a "goose" who wanted a wife. During this time she has been voluntarily separated from her parents, and does not know whether they are alive or dead. She, like all persons who are bad scientifically, has sympathisers. Her cell door remains open, and warm dinners are sent to her from without the prison walls. She is light-hearted and happy, dancing along the corridor, and no doubt feels that she will soon be released to ply her old trade. There are cases where mercy would be a kindness, but a deliberate and persistent sinner like Kate Stoddard deserves only a fair trial and a just punishment for her crimes.

THE MENNONITES.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* gives some further information respecting the Mennonites. It says: "The Northern Pacific Company is offering inducements to the Mennonites to locate in Dakota Territory, between the James and Cheyenne Rivers. The Canadian Government has offered extremely liberal inducements to secure this addition to its population. Six townships of land are offered as a donation, and free transportation has been offered from Quebec to Fort Garry, as well as exemption from militia duty. It was also proposed to secure ships at a reduced rate to bring the Mennonites and their families to America. The members of the delegation speak favorably of the soil of Manitoba and the liberal inducements of the Canadian Government. They appear to object to the water found, much of it being alkaline—while the soil is no better than that found in Minnesota. The land and water found in Dakota appeared to please them.

On Monday the delegations will proceed southwest on the line of the St. Paul and Sioux City, accompanied by Mr. Seeger, who is thoroughly familiar with the sections to be traversed, and competent to explain the characteristics of that portion of the State. After a thorough inspection along the road mentioned, the party will 'switch off' at Windom or Worthington, and proceed northward to the Lake Shetek country, returning to the railroad on the left bank of the Des Moines. This plan will give them an opportunity to judge accurately of the productiveness of the soil, and the general character of the region known as Western Minnesota.

The Mennonites have recently decided not to settle in a body at any given point, but propose to divide and locate in different sections, to be chosen hereafter. They believe this plan will result in advantage to themselves, enabling them to assimilate more readily with other communities, and affording better opportunities for obtaining a knowledge of the people, customs, and government of the country. Each of the agents now here represents different communities of Mennonites or Lutherans, of from 200 to 2,000 families. Besides the Mennonites of Russia, there are many German Lutherans represented by these commissioners, and this visit is but the preliminary step in one of the grandest emigration schemes on record—there being no less than 300,000 Protestants in Russia and Prussia who are contemplating a removal to this country, after the reception of the reports submitted by the gentlemen now here. The Mennonites will decide in regard to their location while at Sioux City, and Mr. Seeger will probably remain with them, and accompany the commissioners on their visit to the Territory of Nebraska."

OPPOSITION TO TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

Hon. Gerrit Smith has addressed a letter to the gentlemen who composed the recent two State Temperance Conventions, in which, while admitting, of course, that intemperance is a gigantic evil, he expresses grave doubts whether legislation is the best way to attempt to abate it. He urges that the province of government is the protection of person and property, as by the suppression of dram-shops, gambling-saloons, &c., but other and "controllable evils" must remain to be dealt with by moral influence instead of Government coercion. Summing up, he says: "I confess that I am jealous of government, and dread its tendency to invade individual and family rights. I will also confess that I have great confidence in the people, and believe it to be derogatory to their dignity to be held in the leading-strings of Government, and destructive to their manhood to hamper them with sumptuary laws or follow them with any dog-at-the-heels laws. The people can do their own work. All that they require at the hand of Government is to be protected while they are doing it."

MR. FOSTER'S BACK PAY.

Hon. Charles Foster, one of the Congressmen from Ohio, at first intended to give his back pay to the school fund of his district, but he has since changed his plan, and in a published letter says: "The school fund was selected because I believed I would be contributing to the one most in need, of all the funds of the district, to which all the property of the district was taxed alike for support. If, after making this disposition of the money, my action was criticised in such a way as to need the vindication of the Caples letter, I would cause it to be published. I then believed, and do yet believe, that this course was right and proper, and that you would so regard it. But having no pride of opinion as to the method of disposing of the amount due me, (about $4,200,) and as a change of method to the one which now seems to be the well settled judgment of the people involves no sacrifice of principle, I cheerfully acquiesce and conform to the wishes of my people, and have already taken the necessary steps to have it covered into the Treasury of the United States."

A CAPABLE ORATOR.

Matilda Fletcher has been selected to deliver the address before the Nebraska State Agricultural Fair this Fall, her subject being already announced as "Farmers' Wives and Daughters." This announcement has drawn from an Iowa journal some comments, as follows: "She will have a good many points in sympathy with an audience of farmers' wives and daughters. Having known her from youth, we can give her a 'character' as a genuine farmer girl, born very near the backwoods. The prairie boys used to call it 'down in the barrens,' a palpable misnomer, for her close-fisted father raised a family of thirteen, and had nothing to brag of over his neighbors. If she lets 'oratory' alone, and simply tells the girls and wives of Nebraska what she knows of farming in a new country, in a family where to be born a girl involved severe pinching of privileges and a corresponding multiplication of burdens, she will be sure to intensely interest, if she fails to greatly instruct. No Western soldier will listen to her who has fought a braver fight than that through which she won the really rich trophies of scholarship which she bore into the door of womanhood. No farmer's girl, however hard her lot, will be there with hands more familiar with rough toil than the speaker's own. No farmer's wife, whose burden is threefold greater than she ought to bear, will command the sympathy of a more faithful and helpful daughter than this same Matilda. We have seldom met her since she became famous, but if she is an orator, as they say she is, she should certainly have the bull by the horns in an agricultural address."

INDISCRIMINATE MURDER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the many good things I see in your paper daily, nothing pleases me more than your article headed "Our Christian Age and Country." I wish every man and woman in this City could read that article, and I hope you may find it convenient to give us more such. The rage for shooting people down for every fancied wrong must be stopped, or no man's life is safe for a moment.

HIRAM CARPENTER.

WEDNESDAY, July 16, 1873.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

THE LAST OF THE SHAH—MORMON'S HOSPITALITY—AN AWKWARD PRECEDENT—THE ASIAN MYSTERY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 5, 1873.

So the Shah is gone at last. Ouf! It is really time to draw breath. Never in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, has this country been in such a mad state of salad. Young countries have their freaks, but perhaps the downright wanton folly an old country has the best of it. The proverb would seem to hold good of nations as of individuals, that there is no fool like an old fool. There are some people over here who think that the fuss that England ever consented to the terms of the Alabama arbitration was a positive conclusive proof of mental decadence; but there can be no question as to the melancholy absorption of common sense—I had almost said common decency, but I will say only self-respect—which has been shown in regard to the Shah. It must be confessed that the English have certainly a strange way of doing things. Mr. Stanley, for example, was asked to court, and got a civil speech and a diamond ring from the Queen. Dr. Livingstone himself never was asked to court, and never got a ring of any kind from anybody, and, in fact, he has only just got his first salary as consul, though he has enjoyed the title for a number of years. The reason why Mr. Stanley was made much of was, no doubt, because it was supposed that it would greatly gratify his adopted country; yet no one has heard that he was received with any violent demonstrations of honor and rejoicing on his return thither. Them people had an idiotic American argument who marched about with a flag, and made a close study of the bar liquors of the country, and, of course, a little demonstration was got up in his honor. Truly, there is no such country for humbugs as this. If Capt. Jack does not happen to get hanged or shot, he should be hopeful. There ought to be a fine time for him in the old country. The reception of the Shah should be an encouragement to all savages. If he had been only a civilized sovereign or an enlightened President, he would have made very little stir. But the barbaric pearl and gold have made all the difference. At the present moment we have among us the future sovereign of all the Russias, who, when he comes to the throne, will bring to bear on the policy of his Empire all the influence of an almost Oriental despotism. Yet he passes scarcely noticed in the throng around the Shah. He is admitted to a subordinate share of the entertainments provided for the latter, to the crumbs from the great man's table, as it were, but nothing is done for him personally, except that the Prince of Wales has given him the use of an odd equerry when he does not want him himself. A good understanding with the Czar would, of course, render all the Shahs that ever were, or will be, worthless to Great Britain; the Shah's only value is as checkmate to Russia; yet it is thought better to toady the Shah for the sake of his help against Russia, rather than to go direct to Russia and try to come to terms with her. The old Duke of Wellington—one of the shrewdest men who ever lived—remarked in reference to a former monarch of Persia, that it would no doubt be well to be friendly with him, but that it would also be well to remember that he would be quite ready to sell one's friendship for twopence any day if he were sure of the money. Whether it is or is not wise to base too much on an alliance with Persia, it is at least tolerably obvious that the effect of lavishing unparalleled honors on the Shah will only be to impress him with an exaggerated notion of the value of his support. When the Sultan came he was treated like a common country cousin. The Khédive, who is perhaps directly even more important to England, was left in a great measure to private hospitality. Other princes who have visited England have been treated with comparative indifference. But now comes the Shah, the semi-savage chief of a mortgaged Empire, one of the most atrociously oppressed and misgoverned countries in the world, where only the other year thousands upon thousands of famished creatures were dying on the roads for want of a morsel of food, without anything being done for them by their Government, and lo! up go all hats in the air, and the welkin rings with hosannas.

AN AWKWARD PRECEDENT.

Whatever may have been the effect of this reception on the Shah himself, it is already beginning to be foreseen that it will constitute an awkward precedent, since it is impossible that it can be kept up in the case of other potentates who may happen to drop in; while at the same time, any falling off will be construed as a deliberate disparagement of the visitor who is put below the Persian. The other day the House of Commons got as excited as a pack of schoolboys when the Shah—a nice type of constitutional monarchy—came to look at them, just as he had been to look at the wax figures and the wild beasts, and they even went through the farce of a division in his honor. But when the bill for his reception is sent in, members on the eve of a general election may find less reason to be mirthful. The greater part of the outlay will of course be disguised in the general estimates, but even such items as will come out will probably be rather startling; Mr. Goschen, the first Lord of the Admiralty, spent £2,000 at least, out of his own pocket, in giving the Shah a luncheon at Greenwich, and even if the Government in its public capacity has not been so lavish as this, its disbursements will tote up to a formidable figure.

THE ASIAN MYSTERY.

Mr. Disraeli has had a private audience of the Shah, and perhaps we shall be favored with a new edition of the Asian mystery by its original inventor. Pending this revelation, it would appear that the tremendous Persian is but a poor creature in his way. It may be no blame to him that he is no better; it may be even creditable to him that he is no worse. But this does not touch the question of what he really is. The newspapers, of course, are in ecstacies about him. Their adulation and sycophancy are appropriately Oriental. The Shah is Baron Reuter's latest investment, and the London newspapers are to the great Baron only as so many moons to a noble central sun, which supplies the light they reflect. Whatever the Shah says or does is, we are assured, a miracle of grace, intelligence, or generosity. If he gives his arm to a princess after a good deal of nudging and nodding from the dry nurses of his suite, we are asked to admire the primeval chivalry of the East. His wit is dazzling, his learning is marvelous. One day he was looking at a picture of a donkey, and asked the price. "Two hundred guineas," was the reply. "Surely," observed the imperial sage, "that is very dear for a picture of an animal which can be bought alive for a pound." "But, then," suggested a daring diplomatist, "the painted donkey is cheap to feed." It is recorded with proper awe and reverence that the Shah deigned to keep up the joke. After scarcely an instant's reflection, he exclaimed: "Ah, but then you can't ride him, you know." The pictures which he bought at the international exhibition are most of them poor trash, of the sea-tray order. But his Majesty carries back to Teheran at least one remarkable relic—a sixpenny sand-glass of the kind used by careful housewives when boiling eggs. This he chose himself at a fancy bazaar. What has pleased him most has been the country-fair exhibitions, such as ground and lofty tumbling, balloons, wax-works, and prize-fighting. By the way, somebody has got into a pretty pickle about the pugilistic display at Buckingham Palace. The Queen is said to have been profoundly scandalized that such a thing should have been allowed to take place in a royal palace, and especially in a palace made sacred by association with "the great and good" Prince Albert, and filled with memorials of him. It is also rumored that her Majesty is by no means pleased with the Shah's rather too demonstrative display of admiration and affection for herself. At the Windsor Railway Station he kissed her portrait before all the people, and it is suggested that the idea may have crossed his mind of annexing England by a nuptial alliance. Although usually very moderate at table, the Shah helps himself abundantly to any dish that pleases him very much, and during his stay in England has acquired a taste for good wine, especially claret. At Woolwich Arsenal he was so frightened by the red-hot iron that he took to his heels, and could with difficulty be persuaded to inspect the operations from a distance. Lord Granville has had another and more confidential interview with the Shah, but it is believed that the only result has been expressions of mutual compliment and friendliness. I need hardly repeat what I said in a former letter, that there could not be a greater mistake than to regard all the fuss which has been made about the visitor as perfectly serious. The truth is that the British public has been in a "larky" mood, and went into the thing more as a good joke than anything else. There was no doubt a desire to conciliate the Shah for commercial and political reasons, but the chief impulse was, for once in a way, to have some fun. The unfortunate thing is that the fun should have taken so undignified a form, and especially a form so likely to give offence to other countries while misleading the Shah himself. J. H. F.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

A NEW SYSTEM OF MEASUREMENT—CUPS PRESENTED TO THE CLUB.

The New-York Yacht Club met last evening, at the Club-house, Madison-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, Vice Commodore Osgood in the chair. The following gentlemen, having been duly proposed and seconded at a previous meeting, were elected members of the club: T. W. Hughes, F. F. Gunther, August Belmont, Jr., Henry Rousalle, John H. De Mott, Walter S. Nelson, G. P. Scranton, W. P. Clyde, Henry W. O. Eddy, W. F. Taylor, F. A. Smith, Jerome B. Merritt, Samuel P. Blagden, Charles J. Osborne, and John M. Wilson. On motion it was resolved that the date of the commencement of the annual cruise should be fixed by the flag officers. The Committee on Classification reported that upon examination of the various systems of measurements now and at other times used by the club, they are satisfied that no rule can be found which will apply fairly to vessels of such extremes in size as now exist among both the schooners and sloops of the squadron. They therefore recommend the following subdivisions:

First-class Schooners—All measuring 7,000 cubic feet and over.

Second-class Schooners—All measuring less than 7,000 cubic feet.

First-class Sloops—All measuring 2,000 cubic feet and over.

Second-class Sloops—All measuring less than 2,000 cubic feet.

The report also recommends that men shall be allowed as follows:

First-class Schooners—One man for every 350 cubic feet and fractional part thereof.

Second-class Schooners—One man for every 300 cubic feet and fractional part thereof.

First-class Sloops—One man for every 250 cubic feet and fractional part thereof.

Second-class Sloops—One man for every 200 cubic feet and fractional part thereof.

The report was received, but not accepted, it being considered expedient that it should be discussed at a special meeting of the club. It should be stated that the committee also recommend that yachts be required to carry in regattas serviceable boats, as follows:

First-class Schooners—A boat not less than 16 feet long.

Second-class Schooners—A boat not less than 14 feet long.

First-class Sloops—A boat not less than 12 feet long.

Second-class Sloops—A boat not less than 10 feet long.

The Secretary reported that Commodore Bennett has announced that he will give four cups, valued at $500, to be contested for by the yachts of the club. Two to be sailed (one for sloops and the other for schooners) during the Summer cruise, and the other two for the same class of boats on the first Thursday in October. He also announces that the Commodore would give a cup valued at $1,000 for a race between the Sandy Hook Light-ship and Cape May. The prizes of the Commodore were accepted, and the Secretary was instructed to suitably acknowledge the compliment. The time for neither of the races was determined upon.

The Regatta Committee reported the results of the annual regatta on June 5 and 6, which has already appeared in THE TIMES.

The Secretary read a letter from C. W. Gallouye, of the yacht Sprite, setting forth that the owner had presented his vessel to Prof. Agassiz, to aid him in establishing his scientific school. The writer and owner of the yacht also recommended that Prof. Agassiz should be elected an honorary member of the club. On motion, the name of Mr. Agassiz was proposed, and he was unanimously elected an honorary member.

The Secretary reported that at a meeting of the club, held in 1872, he was instructed to prepare a history of the New-York Club from its earliest days down to the present time. He had half accomplished the work, at a cost of $300, and he asked the club whether he should continue the task. It was stated that before the work could be completed it would cost over $700 minus the $300 already expended, whereupon a motion prevailed instructing the of floor to proceed with the work. The meeting then adjourned.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MURDER—IDENTIFICATION OF THE BODY.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—A special correspondent of the *American* at West Chester, Penn, who accompanied Sheriff Gill with the prisoner, Udderzook, from Baltimore, telegraphs to-day as follows in reference to the Jennerville murder: "Yesterday afternoon your correspondent went over from Westchester to Penningtonville, and visited the locality of the great crime, and had the body of the mysterious agent exhumed. The corpse, although greatly decomposed, still showed the shape of the head and the general contour of the features very perfectly. Comparing it with the photograph of the man Goss, the similarity was noticed by all who examined it. A seal ring, the same that was found in the wagon, has been identified as having belonged to Goss, and further than this, other circumstantial evidence, which I have not now time to detail in this hasty telegram, has been brought out, which, in the opinion of all here, quite establishes the identity of the murdered man as that of W. S. Goss.

LATER.—Dr. J. B. Lewis, adjuster of the Travelers' Life and Accident Insurance Company, of Hartford, Mr. A. E. Carter, agent for the Continental Life Insurance Company, of New-York, Dr. Howard, of Baltimore, and Mr. Engle left Baltimore this afternoon for Chester, Penn., for the purpose of identifying the remains of a party murdered near Jennersville, Chester County. These parties left in compliance with a request of the State's Attorney of Chester. A number of private telegrams have been received here to-day in regard to the identification of the remains, and most of them allege them to be with almost certainty the dead body of William E. Goss. All the policies on the life of Mr. Goss have expired, that in the Travelers' Company, of Hartford, for $10,000, having expired in October last.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL ANNIVERSARY.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 17.—The colored people of this vicinity to-day celebrated in this city the passage of the Civil Rights bill. It was a very largely attended and successful affair. In the morning there were exercises at Hoffman's Grove, the reader of the bill being Mr. W. H. Lester, of Dryden, and the orator Mr. Wm. H. Johnson, of Albany. Mr. Jos. W. Jones, a prominent colored man in this part of the State, and a former general agent of the Underground Railroad, was President for the day. The procession to the grove was very long, and attracted much pleased attention from our citizens. Every town in this neighborhood had representatives present, among them a colored military company from Williamsport. In the evening Frederick Douglass delivered an address to an audience in the opera-house.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION ELECTION.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 17.—The following officers of the Association of State, General, and Adjusting Fire Insurance Agents of the North-west were elected this morning: President, Robert J. Smith, of Chicago, general agent of the New-Orleans Mutual Fire Insurance Association; Vice President, S. Lambard, of Fort Wayne, special agent of the Phœnix Company of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles H. Bliven, of Toledo, Ohio, general agent of the Howard Company of New-York. About 200 representatives of insurance companies were present, and a large amount of business was done relating to uniformity of action.

WASHINGTON.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

THE INDIANS QUIET—EXTENSION OF POSTAL SERVICE—NO NEWS FROM THE STANLEY EXPEDITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Treasury officials state that, under no circumstances, can the Geneva award be paid in bonds. The terms of the treaty very specifically require that payment shall be made in coin, delivered at the Treasury of the United States. Payment, accordingly, must be made in coin, or in its only legal equivalent—coin certificates.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARIES TO PAY THEIR OWN POSTAGE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has under consideration the question whether United States depositaries shall be furnished with official stamps for their communications with the Government or be required to pay their own postage. It is understood he will decide that they must pay their own postage. The Controller of the Currency has decided that national banks in official communication to his office must pay their own postage. Whenever the Controller desires special information he will inclose a stamp.

THE INDIANS.

Gen. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, states, from his recent observations on the plains, that there is less danger to be apprehended from the Indians this season than at any period for several seasons. He found that the fears of the Indians increase in proportion as the railroads make them acquainted with the strength of the Government. The Department does not anticipate that Gen. Stanley will have any trouble in the Sioux country. Nothing has, however, yet been heard from the expedition either at the War Department or the Interior.

EXTENSION OF POSTAL SERVICE.

The Post-office Department to-day ordered the mail service increased from Jackaboro, Texas, to Fort Sill twice weekly. The Department has also increased the service on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad to Fort Sill. These changes have been made chiefly at the request of Gen. Augur and the military authorities, in order to bring the frontier posts in closer communication as a precautionary measure against the Indians.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

POSTAL-CARDS.

The postal-card manufacturers at Springfield are now shipping between 700,000 and 800,000 cards daily, and will soon increase the number to 1,000,000. There is an ample supply of paper on hand to turn out 1,950,000 daily, and of a better quality than formerly. The estimate of the Postmaster General was that about 100,000,000 postal-cards would be purchased this year. Up to this time—less than three months since they were issued—over 50,000,000 have been ordered, and the probabilities are that the consumption this year will be double the estimate. Thus far none of the small towns have been supplied.

APPOINTMENTS.

J. A. Towner, of Delaware, has been appointed Indian agent for the Colorado River Agency in Arizona; Philip Reta, of Washington, Territory; R. R. Thompson, of Oregon, and Z. B. Sturges, of the District of Columbia, have been appointed Commissioners to examine a section of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Second Assistant Engineer Charles P. Roelker has been ordered to the Shenandoah; Rear Admiral Jas. Alden has been detached from his present duty, to take affect on the 10th inst., and placed on waiting orders; Capt. Andrew Bryson has been detached from the command of the Brooklyn, and placed on waiting orders; Paymaster Arthur Burtis, from the Brooklyn, and ordered to settle accounts. The following are also detached from the Brooklyn, and placed on waiting orders: Lieuts. Charles H. Stockton, Louis A. Kingsley, Wm. T. Buck, and G. V. B. Bleecker; Ensigns H. T. Monahan, Chas. R. Brown, and Newton E. Mason, and all other officers and non-commissioned officers.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT FIRE.

The investigation is still progressing as to the cause of the Navy Department fire, but the impression remains that the conflagration was caused by persons cleaning furniture, throwing rags charged with inflammables among other combustible matter.

ARMY POSTAGE.

The following General Orders are issued from the War Department: Officers will continue to be reimbursed for the cost of postage and telegrams on the public service by the Pay Department. The Quartermaster's Department is authorised to pay for postage and telegrams when the account is made out for the payment of the same, direct to the postmaster and to the telegraph company. The new official stamps for the use of this Department are designed only for the payment of postage upon communications from the bureaus in Washington to parties elsewhere. For the payment of postage upon all other official communications sent by officers of the army, "including those addressed to the Executive Department and bureaus in this city formerly transmitted free," the ordinary postage stamps will be purchased, accounted for, and the officer reimbursed as heretofore. But under extraordinary circumstances, such as where troops are in the field, and it is impossible for officers to procure stamps for this purpose, commanding officers of divisions and departments are authorised to direct quartermasters to purchase and have on hand ordinary postage stamps to place on letters on official business en route to bureaus of the War Department.

THE RAWLINS INDIAN MASSACRE.

The Secretary of the Interior has appointed Stephen R. Hosmer, of Zanesville, Ohio, a commissioner to investigate the Indian massacre near Rawlins, Wyoming Territory, a few days ago. Mr. Hosmer is appointed in place of N. J. Turney, one of the Indian Peace Commissioners, who could not attend. The Investigating Committee now consists of Gov. Campbell, of Wyoming; B. P. Goodwin, of Chicago, and S. R. Hosmer, of Ohio.

LAND OFFICE DECISION.

The Secretary of the Interior has affirmed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in the case of the University of California against Reynolds, Green, Duchanne, and the State. The decision of the Commissioner, it will be remembered, was in favor of the University, and the attorneys for the other side last week made an argument before the Secretary to have the case reviewed, but he refuses to do so.

INSPECTORS OF STEAM VESSELS.

Secretary Richardson has issued a circular establishing regulations concerning the appointment and qualifications of local inspectors of steam vessels, as follows:

First.—Every person designated and approved as a local inspector, and when notified so to do, will, as soon as may be, execute his official bond, and transmit the same forthwith to this department, together with the official oath required by law.

Second.—On the approval of the bond and it appearing that the proper oath has been taken, a commission in the usual form shall be issued.

Third.—Until such commission shall have been duly issued to the person designated, and approved as aforesaid, his appointment shall not be deemed legally complete, nor until it, or official notice of its issue shall have been received by him, shall he be deemed officially qualified to perform the duties of his office.

Fourth.—Supervising inspectors will not, in any case, require any person designated as aforesaid to enter upon the performance of any official duty until officially qualified as aforesaid.

These regulations will take effect immediately. He has also issued a circular announcing that a new edition of the pamphlet copies of the act of Congress to provide for the better security of life on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, with an appendix containing the revised rules and regulations adopted under the provisions of the act by the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels, as approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now being supplied to local inspectors for dissemination within their respective districts. In ports where there are no inspectors the department will supply copies upon application. Extra copies of the table of pressures allowable on boilers made since Feb. 28, 1873, will also be supplied, with rules and explanations governing the same.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the Police Court, to-day, Hon. Caleb Cushing entered a complaint and suit against Thomas Kelly for maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a vicious dog. The court gave judgment that the nuisance would have to be abated by the removal or killing of the dog, and that Kelly deposit a collateral of $25 to secure the abatement of the nuisance, which sum would be forfeited in case of failure. Henry Pieper, who was shot yesterday by George W. Garner, died this afternoon.

THE RIDGEFIELD REGATTA.

THREE RACES YESTERDAY—A LARGE CONCOURSE OF SPECTATORS.

The Ridgefield, N. J., rowing regatta came off yesterday over the club course on the Hackensack River, and was the means of affording much amusement to a large crowd of pleasure-seekers. Viewed from a boating standpoint the regatta was not a success. The three races on the card—two single scull matches and a four-oared gig race—took place, but the time was watched, and in no instance was there an exciting finish. But this want of good racing was more than made up for by the thorough seat with which those present entered into the day's sport. The banks of the river where the overhanging trees did not shut out a view of the water were lined with carriages and wagons. Everybody seemed to know everybody else, and long before the hour named for the first race the river was dotted with tiny crafts, each gaily bedecked with flags, and bearing a light-hearted party of pleasure-seekers. The river at Ridgefield is very wide and runs through the most beautiful portion of the Hackensack Valley. On a barge moored near the Midland Railroad dock, a fine brass band played at intervals during the day. About 5 o'clock Messrs. S. Hammond, Jr., A. J. A. Pollock, Geo. L. Wilson, and Geo. Law, the contestants in the first single-scull race, stepped out from the little white tent among the trees that formed the headquarters, and placing their shells in the water, approached the starting point at the Westervelt Mill. The course was from the Westervelt Mill southerly to the railroad dock, thence to the stake-boat about half a mile further up the river and back to the railroad dock, making a distance of two miles. The men had accomplished but half the distance when Wilson drew six boats' lengths away from the others, and retained that position to the finish. The time of the race was 16 minutes and 5 seconds. Hammond was the favorite, but the sliding-seat in his boat gave very just after the start, and ruined his chance of the race. The prize was a handsome gold badge. The second race was also a single scull. The contestants were: G. Henry, of the Oneidas, Jersey City; Ackerman, of the Atlantas, Hoboken, and H. Cuppin, of the Grammercy Club. Ackerman won the race and a silver cup in 15 minutes and 20 seconds. The third and last race, and the best contest of the day was between the four-cared gigs Lafayorita, manned by Messrs. John Winterburn, Fred. Winterburn, Erudale Smith, James Anneth, and W. B. Cowan, (coxswain,) of the Edgewater Rowing Club, and "Ours," manned by A. J. A. Pollock, Geo. Law, Fred. Ballard, S. Hammond, Jr., and D. D. Gomez, (coxswain,) of the Ridgefield Club. The race was a close one until the boats entered on the last half mile, when the Ridgefield men commenced to give out. The race, and a handsome gold embroidered blue silk flag was won by the Edgewater men in twenty minutes. The judges were Hon. J. J. Anderson, A. J. Van Sant, and Mr. R. A. Robinson. In the evening a grand ball was given by Mr. Abram Brouwer, the proprietor of the Ridgefield Park Hotel, an elegant structure standing on a hill just above the river. The hotel has just been opened. Although yesterday was the opening day nearly all the rooms are engaged. The facilities for boating and bathing and the unrivaled beauty of the scenery in the neighborhood can hardly fail to make Ridgefield a very attractive Summer resort for New-Yorkers. Ridgefield is only twelve miles from the City. More than four hundred guests, including all the Bergen County notabilities, attended the ball, and the festivities were kept up until an early hour this morning.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 17—8 P. M.—The barometer has fallen throughout the Atlantic States, the Gulf States, and lower lakes since Wednesday afternoon; it has risen somewhat in the lower Missouri Valley; the lowest pressures occur, with attending severe local storms, in Texas, Northern Minnesota, and the lower lake region; the temperature has very generally risen in the Gulf and Middle Atlantic States, but has fallen in New-England; south-east and south-west winds prevail in the Gulf States, with cloud and rain in the south-west; south-westerly winds and partly cloudy weather in the South Atlantic States; fresh to brisk southerly winds, with threatening and rainy weather, prevail in the Middle States and lower lake region, so far as heard from; easterly winds, with cloud and rain, in New-England; north-west winds, with partly cloudy weather and occasional rains, in Missouri and Iowa. The rivers have fallen at Cincinnati, Nashville, and Shreveport.

PROBABILITIES.

On Friday, for the South-west, northerly winds and cloudy or clearing weather; for the Eastern, Gulf, and South Atlantic States, north-west and south-west winds, increased cloudiness and local rains; for the Middle Atlantic States, south-west and north-west winds, partly cloudy weather and possibly lower temperature; for New-York and New-England, south-easterly winds, veering to south-west, with cloud and rain; for the Ohio Valley and the North-west, south-west and north-west winds, falling barometer and local storms.

The afternoon telegraphic reports are missing from the entire lake region, the extreme north-west, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast stations.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $264,000.

Frank Karl, of Paterson, N. J., was robbed of $350 while going up on the Albany boat, Wednesday night.

Cotton reports from Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana up to July 11 show a decided improvement in the condition of the crops.

Samuel B. Cushing, of Providence, R. I., the eminent civil engineer, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. He had been ill for several days.

The directors, engineers, and other officers of the Boston and Maine Railroad, to the number of fifty, made a tour of inspection of the entire road, yesterday.

The merchandise and produce exported from San Francisco to Central America in the past eight and a half years foot up over $2,000,000, and the treasure $9,146,000.

From Portland, Oregon, the Captain of the steam-ship Otter repor ts finding six bodies of persons supposed to have perished on the ill-fated steam-ship George S. Wright.

The managers of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have decided to abolish the pass system altogether, refusing to give return-trip passes to cattle shippers over their line.

Frederick A. Shower, Jr., son of F. A. Shower, appraiser in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's office, has been arrested for forging his father's name on checks to the amount of $4,000.

Secretary Delano leaves Washington, this evening, for his home in Ohio, where he will spend two weeks. During his absence, Assistant Secretary Cowan will act as Secretary.

The thirty-fourth annual convention of the Beta Theta Pi College fraternity, which was to have been held in Cincinnati in August, has been postponed until Dec. 29.

The first exposition of the Atlanta Pomological Society, now going on, is a gratifying success. The next one will be held Aug. 20, 1873, when the State Society will be organized.

An attempt was made in Philadelphia Wednesday night to send up a large hot-air balloon, but while inflating the canvas it took fire, enveloping the aeronaut and burning him badly.

Dr. C. H. F. Peters, Director of Litchfield Observatory, sailed yesterday, in the Silesia, for Hamburg. He will attend the convention of astronomers to arrange for observing the transit of Venus next year.

Mrs. McArthur, of Los Angeles, because her husband scolded her about his breakfast, took a large dose of strychnine and before she could be prevented, swallowed the whole of it, and died soon after.

G. A. Chamberlain, a contractor on the Anderson, Lebanon, and St. Louis Railroad, is reported as having absconded from Ladoga, Ind., Wednesday morning, with $3,500, which had been given him the night before.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday were as follows: Currency, $8,045,678; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $33,465,000; coin, $79,366,978; including coin certificates, $43,717,300; outstanding legal tenders, $356,000,000.

A VICTORY FOR YALE.

RULES OF THE REGATTA.

(Continued from First Page.)

which shall, in every case, row over the remainder of the course in order to claim the race.

7. It shall be considered a foul when, after a race has commenced, any competitor, by his oar, boat, or person, comes in contact with the oar, boat, or person of another competitor; and nothing else shall be considered foul.

8. Any competitor who comes into contact with another competitor, as defined in rule 7, by crossing into his competitor's water, commits a foul; but when a boat has once fairly taken another boat's water by a clear lead, it has a right to keep the water so taken.

9. A boat shall be decided to have a clear lead of another boat when its stern is clearly past the bow of the other boat.

10. It shall be held that a boat's own water is the straight or true course from the station assigned to it at starting; but if two boats are racing, and one fairly takes the other's water by a clear lead, it shall be entitled to keep the water so taken to the end of the course; and if the two boats afterward come into contact while the leading boat remains in the water so taken, the boat whose water has been so taken shall be deemed to have committed the foul; but if they come into contact by the leading boat departing from the water so taken, the leading boat shall be deemed to have committed a foul.

11. The referee shall be sole judge of a boat's straight or true course during every part of the race.

12. If in any race in which more than two boats start a foul takes place, and the boat adjudged by the referee to have been fouled reaches the winning-post first, the race shall be decided as the boats come in; but if the boat fouled does not come in first, or if the referee is unable to decide which boat has committed a foul, the race shall be rowed over again, unless the referee shall decide that the boat which came in first had a sufficient lead at the moment of the foul to warrant its having the race assigned to it.

13. A claim of foul (which must be tendered by the captain of the crew considering itself fouled, and not by any one on his behalf) must be made to the referee previously to the crew fouled getting out of the boat.

14. Every boat shall stand by its own accidents occuring during the race.

15. In the event of a dead heat taking place, the same crew shall contend again, or the crew or crews refusing shall be adjudged to have lost the race.

16. No boat shall be allowed to accompany a competing boat for the purpose of directing its course or affording other assistance; and the referee shall be at liberty to declare any competing boat out of the race that may have derived an unfair advantage thereby.

17. No race shall be awarded to any competitor or crew unless he or they shall have rowed over the whole of the course.

18. The decision of the referee shall in all cases be final.

THIS YEAR'S CREWS.

A recapitulation of the details of the *personnel* of the various crews, heretofore furnished in our correspondents' letters is here presented:

HARVARD.

No.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.
1	A. L. Devens, bow	19	143	5.9½
2	D. C. Bacon	18	158	5.11½
3	W. Goodwin	20	165	6.1½
4	H. S. Morse	20	155	5.11
5	T. Doland	21	157	5.8
6	R. H. Dana, stroke	22	150	5.9½

CORNELL.

No.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.
1	Anderson, bow	23	147	5.9
2	Ferriss	23	162	6
3	Dutton	25	165	5.11
4	Southard	22	145	5.8
5	Ostrum	22	153	5.9
6	King, stroke	24	155	5.10

YALE.

No.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.
1	H. D. Fowler, bow	23	147	5.7
2	J. Day	21	158	5.9
3	H. Meyer	24	164	5.9
4	W. F. McCook	22	150	5.8
5	J. Kennedy	21	155	5.11
6	R. J. Cook, stroke and Captain	24	155	5.8
	Substitute.			
	W. R. Richards	19	155	5.11

AMHERST.

No.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.
1	G. R. Brewer bow	23	142	5.7½
2	F. J. Scoville	22	145	5.9
3	H. J. Booth	24	165	5.10
4	B. F. Brown	23	140	5.10
5	M. F. Logan	22	140	5.7½
6	Fayette Ward, stroke	21	165	5.10

AMHERST AGRICULTURAL.

No.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.
1	H. B. Simpson, bow	21	154	5.10
2	J. W. Clay	21	153	6
3	F. H. Rice	19	153	5.10
4	J. M. Benedict	21	155	5.10
5	A. H. Montague	21	154	5.10
6	J. C. Eldred	24	150	5.07½

WILLIAMS.

No.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.
1	T. W. Saunders, bow	25	154	5.9½
2	J. H. Barnhardt	23	146	5.8
3	J. P. Eaton	22	150	5.9
4	J. P. Worden	25	152	5.8½
5	Frederick Johnson	23	155	5.10
6	John Guenster, stroke	22	164	5.10½

BOWDOIN.

No.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.
1	D. A. Robinson, bow	23	153	5.7½
2	A. G. Ladd	22	155	5.8
3	J. A. Cram	24	162	5.9
4	W. Souther	19	158	5.9
5	A. L. Crocker	23	163	5.9
6	C. H. Hunter, stroke	20	165	5.11

DARTMOUTH.

No.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.
1	Albert Eaton, bow	23	150	5.11
2	Mark Ward	26	155	6
3	A. R. Archibald	24	165	6.1½
4	C. O. Gates	20	175	6 ½
5	E. J. Underhill	23	165	5.11
6	H. M. Paul, stroke	22	175	6.1½
	Substitutes.			
	Robert Kerr	26	160	5.11
	H. D. Lawrence	23	157	5.8

WESLEYAN.

No.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.
1	J. P. Stow, bow	21	135	5.9
2	A. T. Neal	20	138	5.7
3	C. A. Lyon	21	160	6.0
4	D. Dorchester, Jr.	22	163	6.1
5	A. H. Nash	23	140	5.9
6	J. E. Bustis, stroke	24	152	5.11

TRINITY.

No.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.
1	W. H. Buckley, bow	23	130	5.7
2	Grenville Kane	19	145	5.9
3	J. McKeown, Captain	20	165	6.2
4	J. McLean	19	145	5
5	C. Platt	20	146	5.9
6	H. J. Chase, stroke	23	160	6

COLUMBIA.

No.		No.	
1	A. R. Moore, bow.	4	R. S. Rapallo.
2	O. B. Smith.	5	R. C. Cornell.
3	A. B. Simonds.	6	—— Rees, stroke.

LAST YEAR'S REGATTA.

In the college regatta last year six crews started on the same course, known as the lower Springfield Course, three miles, straight away, in a south-easterly direction, from six buoys, anchored in a straight line, fifty feet apart, from the east to the west shore, between two flags at Agawam Ferry. From the east their respective positions were: No. 1, Amherst; No. 2, Middletown; No. 3, Yale; No. 4, Bowdoin; No. 5, Harvard; No. 6, Massachusetts Agricultural. A strong north-westerly current and fresh breeze, both directly in their favor, materially helped in the achievement of the remarkably fast time made, as tabulated below, which, in the case of the Amherst crew, was the fastest on record:

	M.	S.		M.	S.
Amherst	16	32 4-5	Bowdoin	17	31
Harvard	16	57	Williams	17	59
Mass. Agric.	17	10	Yale	18	13

The winning crew, the Amhersts, was made up of Walter Negley, stroke, 149 pounds; Arthur J. Benedict, 150 pounds; Frank M. Wilkins, 154 pounds; Leverett Bradley, Jr., 150 pounds; Benjamin F. Brown, 142 pounds; George E. Brewer, bow, 139 pounds—an average weight of 147 pounds. Their boat, built by Bialkie, was 49 feet by 20¼ inches. John Biglin was their trainer.

The Yale crew last year, who came in last, was: J. Day, stroke, 150 pounds; W. S. McCook, 145 pounds; H. A. Oakes, 145 pounds; R. J. Cook, 148½ pounds; G. M. Guss, 142 pounds; S. W. Adee, bow, 139 pounds; boat, built by Tom Pearce, 48 by 20.

The Harvard crew was: Richard H. Dana, stroke, 157 pounds; Wendell Goodwin, 160 pounds; Harry L. Moorse, 161 pounds; John Bryant, 160½ pounds; W. J. Lloyd, 153 pounds; W. Bell, bow, 156 pounds; boat built by Bialkie, 49 by 20½.

REJOICING IN NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 17.—New-Haven is jubilant over the favorable termination of the inter-collegiate races. The few students remaining in the city can hardly realize the news. The old college bell was immediately set ringing upon receipt of the intelligence, and other demonstrations of joy were indulged in.

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

DECISION OF THE COURT OF INVESTIGATION—CAPT. PHILIPS SUSPENDED.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 17.—The Court of Investigation into the causes that led to the loss of the steamer City of Washington, met this mor

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, July 17, was not very numerous, and the auction sales of real estate noted to be held there were disposed of as follows:

William Kennelly sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of E. Bartlett, referee, the four-story brick tenement-house and lot, 25 by 80, on the west side of Second-avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, E. M. Tracy, the plaintiff in the suit, for $9,900.

Adrian H. Muller & Son adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the house and lot 25.9 by 100, on the north-east corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh-street, to July 28.

Concerning the auction sale of lots situate at Pelham Park, Westchester County, which was noted to be held by John R. Foley, on the grounds, on Wednesday last, no report has been received.

The result of the auction sale of the estate of John J. Palmer, deceased, consisting of 160 acres of land and the mansion, known as the "Given Homestead," situate at William's Bridge, which was held yesterday by Jere. Johnson, Jr., on the premises, will be reported in detail in our real estate column of to-morrow.

The auctions proposed for to-day, Friday, July 18, are as follows:

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

By Hugh N. Camp, at Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, Alfred Wagstaff, Esq., referee, of one house and lot 18.9 by 100, on the south side of Jefferson-street, 283.4 feet west of Stuyvesant-avenue, Brooklyn.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1873.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

1 four-story brick tenement-house and lot, 25x80, w. s. of 2d-av., 25 ft. s. of 113th-st. $9,900

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, July 15.

Bowsing-st., s. w. corner Jackson-st., being 195 ft. e. of Bedford-st., 20.6x64.7x59.4x178.3x47.6x91.1x75; Downing-st., n. s., adjoining above, 225.6 ft. e. of Bedford-st., 20x59	$88,000
East Broadway, n. s., No. 183, 175.6 ft. w. of Rutgers-st., 25x99.6	16,500
Forsyth-st., Nos. 55 and 57, w. s., 50 ft. s. of Hester-st., 50x100	78,500
Roosevelt-st., s. s., No. 18 to 20, 17.4x138, 17.4 x133.11	20,000
Thompson-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Prince-st., 25x75, ½ part	5,000
15th-st., n. s., 43.7 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x103.3	30,000
20th-st., s. s., 225.10 w. of 7th-av., 24.10x98.9, ½ part	12,500
29 th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	5,000
33d-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 8th-av., 75x98.9; 33d-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	97,600
39th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	16,000
40th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	7,000
48th-st., n. s., 333.9 ft. w. of 2d-av., 13.9x100.5	13,000
49th-st., s. s., 211 ft. w. of 2d-av., 19x100.5	14,697
53d-st., n. s., 171.5 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 17.10 x100.5	12,500
56th-st., n. s., 387.10 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x100.5	19,000
73d-st., n. s., 71.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 19.3x76.8	20,000
73d-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2	4,500
75th-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x100.5	48,000
76th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2	11,000
76th-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2	8,000
83d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x102.2, ½ part	5,000
129th-st., n. s., 550 ft. e. of 6th-av., 12.9x13.6x94.1x95x98.11, being lot with small gore off n. w. corner; 140th-st., s. s., 550 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x99.11	4,000
Lexington-av., 60 ft. w. of west side, and 25.5 ft. s. of 62d-st., 15x75	5,000
Madison-av., e. s., n. e. corner 115th-st., extending from 115th to 116th st., 201.10x60	15,000
Riverside-av., n. w. corner of 81st-st.	75,000
1st-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 48th-st., 25x75	24,000
2d-av., w. s., 127.8 ft. n. of 82d-st., 25.6x101.8	7,000
8th-av., s. s., 25.9 ft. s. of 41st-st., 24.8x100	45,000
8th-av., s. w. corner of 101st-st., 100.11x100	85,000
10th-av., s. e. corner of 87th-st.; 10th-av., e. s., extending from 87th-st. to 88th-st., 201.4 x295	135,000
10th-av., w. s., 112.8 ft. n. of Manhattan-st., 45.7x91	2,000
10th-av., s. e. corner of 152d-st., 57.10x77.9x78.10; 151st-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 98.11x55x126.10 to point 1.11 ft. s. of 152d-st., 197.11 ft. to n. s. 151st-st., x thence w., 25	15,600

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DELIGHTFUL SUBURBAN HOME ON EASY Terms: 10 per cent. cash, 30 per cent. by installments; 60 per cent. on long time mortgage.—In consequence of reverses, a handsome cottage house and grounds, only forty minutes from Liberty-st., by frequent express-trains till midnight; comfortable travel, (Summer and Winter,) at about stage fares; worth $12,500; WILL BE SACRIFICED FOR MUCH LESS; grounds laid out in garden, lawn, fruit and shade trees, berries, &c.; house has every convenience; paved streets, and depot close by; can have stable, tools, carpets, and part furniture. Apply at the West Elizabeth Depot, (New-Jersey Central Railroad,) or to the owner, Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A Sacrifice.—An unrivaled country-seat for sale on the New-Haven Road; a beautiful Mansard-roof house, with complete out-buildings, all in perfect order, and six acres of land; situation high, delightfully cool, and proverbial for healthfulness; commanding inland and water views of unsurpassed extent and beauty. No place near New-York combining equal advantages and attractions. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

KATONAH.—FOR SALE OPPOSITE JAY HOMEstead, within two miles of station, one of the most beautiful, as well as healthy, regions in the State, a gentleman's residence, with forty-six acres; a fine stone house, containing fifteen rooms, with all the conveniences of a city house; fine carriage-house, stable, cottage, grapery, &c. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT PIERMONT, WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of depot, the place lately owned by George A. Jones, consisting of 22 1-5 acres; fine house, stable, ice-house; with magnificent view of the Hudson, both north and south, as far as the eye can reach; the new Grand Boulevard runs directly through to place; will be sold at a bargain; seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or to J. R. MALLORY, Nyack.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A FURNISHED house in complete order at Black Point, near Seabright, N. J.; thirteen rooms, corner lot, 200x400, more land if desired, stable and carriage-house, fine drives, ocean and river views, boating, fishing, &c.; immediate possession; neighborhood first-class and salubrious; also, a number of desirable villa plots, with or without water frontage. Apply to W. L. TYSON, on the premises, or to FRANK S. WINCHESTER, No. 93 Nassau-st., (Bennett Building,) New-York.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY-SEAT IN THE suburbs of Hartford, Conn. The estate consists of a large stone house, with seventeen acres of land. For photographic views and detailed description of the property, apply to E. J. BESTOR, Esq., No. 240 Main-st., Hartford, or to Mr. PHILLIPS ABBOTT, at the law office of Messrs. Fuller & Blake, No. 16 Murray-st., New-York City, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE AT PLEASANTVILLE, WESTchester County, thirty miles from the City, by Harlem Railroad, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased; it contains about five acres, and is handsomely situated on the main street, and has all kinds of fruit in abundance; buildings are in complete repair. Inquire of E. FROST, No. 318 Dean-st., Brooklyn, or on the premises; terms easy.

FOR SALE AT EAST HAMPTON, LONG Island.—Two cottages, containing each nine rooms, newly built, situated within three minutes of beach, and commanding views of the ocean from three sides; price moderate; terms easy. Apply to Rev. S. L. MERSHON, Middletown, N. J., or East Hampton, Long Island, or DAN TALMAGE'S SONS, No. 110 Water-st., New-York.

SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—NEARLY an acre with water front, on Narragansett Bay, at Bristol, R. I.; house completely furnished; gas, bath, range, water, every improvement; fine view; boating and fishing; immediate possession. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

ANY FAMILY WANTING A NICE COTTAGE of ten rooms on the Orange Mountain, can find a desirable one at Wyoming, at your own price. Take the 10 A. M. or 4:30 P. M. train on Morris and Essex Railroad; three minutes from station. L. W. BADGER, Wyoming, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., or ELSTON MARSH.

A MANSION FOR A GENTLEMAN WITH 80 acres of land, and everything in the way of fruit, &c., in upper Westchester County, to be sold low enough to make worth looking after. Apply to EIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON the Hudson, a new double frame house containing nine rooms each, with basement; well and cistern water; three minutes from cars and steam-boat; forty trains daily to and from City; rent, $350 each house, or four floors, $175 each per annum. Inquire of WM. WALKER, Irvington.

TO RENT AT SQUAN, N. J.—TWO LARGE furnished cottages; fine grounds, near the ocean shore. The cottages will accommodate about forty people; rent for season of $150 each. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.

1 second-hand Steam Engine, cylinder 12x24, 25-horse power.
1 second-hand Two Flue Boiler, 30-horse power.
1 second-hand "Root" Engine.
1 second-hand "Hoe" Engine.
1 second-hand "Todd & Rafferty" Engine, cylinder 7x14, 12-horse power.
1 second-hand Tubular Boiler, 12-horse power.
1 second-hand Upright Engine, 12-horse power.
1 second-hand Double Hoisting Engine.
1 second-hand Single Hoisting Engine.
1 second-hand Two Flue Boiler, 25-horse power.
1 second-hand Locomotive Boiler, 18-horse power.
1 second-hand Upright Tubular Boiler, 12-horse power.
1 second-hand Horizontal Tubular Boiler, 12-horse power.
2 second-hand Blower, Shafting, &c.

JAMES BULGER & CO., Nos. 45 to 54 North 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THE THIRD GRAND SALE OF BUILDING LOTS ON THE TILLINGHAST PROPERTY, ON CLINTON HEIGHTS, By A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., NEW-JERSEY AUCTIONEERS, NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Will take place On TUESDAY, July 22, at 1 o'clock, ON THE PREMISES.

This property is handsomely situated on elevations adjoining the City of Newark, affording magnificent views overlooking THE ENTIRE CITY, NEWARK BAY, AND HUDSON COUNTY, and fronts on Clinton and Hawthorne avs., Clinton-place, Runyan and the cross streets, immediately adjoining the city line and the terminus of the CHADWICK-AVENUE AND CLINTON-AVENUE HORSE-CAR RAILROAD. The lots to be offered at this sale are located on the summit and west of the improvements, including some VERY FINE VILLA SITES, situated on Clinton-place, on which there are some of the finest improvements in the vicinity of Newark. THE TITLE IS PERFECT—a full COVENANT WARRANTEE DEED being given, free from any and all incumbrance. The sale will be POSITIVE and WITHOUT RESERVE. Omnibusses will be in readiness at the Newark and New-York Railroad station on Broad-street, to carry passengers to the ground on the arrival of the 12 M. train from New-York. For maps, passes, and full particulars, apply to W. H. KNAUSS & T. C. SMITH, No. 741 Broad-st., Newark, and to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, JULY 22, AT 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway: EAST TWENTY-NINTH-STREET.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 47, north side, between 4th and Madison avs., 20 feet front, and first class in every respect.

123D AND 124TH STS.—16 lots on the above streets, 175 feet east of the Grand Boulevard, each 25x100. Terms accommodating. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY, COUNTY, AND STATE of New-York.—ELIZABETH PATTERSON, Plaintiff, against JANE W. McCUNN, individually, and as widow of John H. McCunn, deceased, and as executrix of, and trustee under the last will and testament of the said John H. McCunn, deceased; Thomas McCunn, individually, and as executor of, and trustee under the said last will and testament of the said John H. McCunn, deceased; James M. Gano, as executor of, and trustee under the said last will and testament of the said John H. McCunn, deceased, and as collector or special administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of the said John H. McCunn, deceased; James McCunn and Matilda, his wife; Jane McCrea and James McCrea, her husband; Nancy Barnet and John Barnet, her husband; Sally Long and Joseph Long, her husband; Elizabeth McMains and Matthew McMains, her husband; John McMains and —— McMains, (first name unknown,) his wife; William McMains and Susan McMains, his wife; William Patterson, the husband of the plaintiff herein; Catharine Bonner and David Bonner, her husband; Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah Hettrick, and Laura Hettrick, children of Martha Hettrick, deceased; George Hettrick, husband of the said Martha Hettrick, deceased, in her lifetime, and father of the said children; Eliza Lecky and —— Lecky, (first name unknown,) her husband; John McC. Gano and Jane W. Gano, children of James M. Gano; Caroline M. Morgan and Irene May Gano, sisters of the defendant, Jane W. McCunn; James F. Morgan, husband of Caroline M. Morgan, and James M. Gano, husband of Irene M. Gano, John K. Waring and —— Waring, (first name unknown,) his wife; The Mutual Life Insurance Company of the City of New-York, John Hudson Hall, Mary L. Livingston, Joseph K. Riggs, The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, Christopher Keys and Ephraim D. Brown, as executors of Susan M. Robinson, deceased; Mary King and Ellen Dougherty, The City Fire Insurance Company of New-York, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby required to answer the complaint in this action of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his offices, Nos. 7 and 9 Murray-street, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 26, 1873.

CHRISTOPHER FINE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Nos. 7 and 9 Murray-street, New-York.

The amended complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, this 12th day of June, 1873.

je13-law6wF

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CLINTON.—THE KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against ERASTUS S. MEAD and SARAH A. MEAD, his wife; James H. Cosgrove, Charles H. Foote, William W. Hartwell, Vilas National Bank of Plattsburg, Rufus Heaton, Charles Burchard, James M. Torrey, Charles A. Aldrich, Nathaniel F. Tenney, Walter H. Tenney, Alexander Strong, John D. Hayward, Edward A. Strong, Hugh M. Curran, Manning A. Goodwin, Pinckney Walker, John P. Rice, Lewis H. Tyler, and William G. Barney, defendants. Summons—For relief (Com. not served.) To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Clinton, at Plattsburg, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 239 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1873. JOHNSON & CANTINE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Clinton and in the office of the Clerk of the County of Franklin, on the 26th day of May, 1873.—Dated July 9, 1873.

JOHNSON & CANTINE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

jy11-law6wF

SUPREME COURT.—ELIZABETH HOFFMAN MILLER, plaintiff, against BETTY B. FOUTE, ALEXANDER M. FOUTE, ANNIE S. MOORE, and SAMUEL W. HALEY, defendants.—Summons for Relief—Complaint not Served.—To the Defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 18 Wall-street, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 28, 1873.

MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed with the Clerk of New-York County, at his office, on the 3d day of May, 1873.

MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 18 Wall-st.

jy18-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD A. FRASER and JOHN B. LEE, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM E. FAITOUTE, defendant.—Summons: For a money demand on contract.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 45 William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and two dollars and fifty-six cents, with interest from the 22d day of April, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 24, 1873.

JOHN M. BOWERS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 10th day of July, 1873. JOHN M. BOWERS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

jy11-law6wF

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES F. WENMAN, plaintiff, against THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK of Leavenworth, Kansas, defendant.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $2,268 81, with interest from the 19th day of March, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated June 19, 1873.

STERLING & WALDEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

je20-law6wF*

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORYDYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorydyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—OFTEN sympathetic of piles and fistula, absurdity of dilation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three type cases addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MISS PRESTON'S NEW STORY,

LOVE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

A FRAGMENT. By HARRIET W. PRESTON. Translator of "Mirèio," Author of "Aspendale." Price, $1 25.

"A heartfelt and cordial historiette, with abundance of bright thoughts, all very genuine and healthy." —*Old and New.*

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STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

FINANCIAL.

A SOUND INVESTMENT SECURITY.

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

AN EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE.

Total Length of Line	420 miles
Completed	335 miles
In Operation	309 miles
Under Construction	85 miles

These BONDS have UNUSUAL STRENGTH, being secured by a FIRST and ONLY MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire corporation representing 420 miles.

NET EARNINGS of the Road LARGELY EXCEED ALL INTEREST.

Receipts for 1872 .... $1,359,690

A gain of $395,000 over 1871 on same number of miles.

Receipts for June, 1873 .... $136,178 44

An examination of the route will show conclusively that the road penetrates a country of great productive capabilities, has a local business far more than self-supporting, and that it is A TRUNK LINE.

Diverging at Champaign, the road has two Western terminal points, Peoria and Keokuk, from which, through its own connections, already in a forward state of construction, it will reach St. Paul, in Minnesota, and Grand Island, in Nebraska, the latter route following the borders of Missouri and Iowa, and passing through the rich South Platte Valley. The amount of through business from these sources, and from intersecting lines, will be of great magnitude.

From Indianapolis the Road has close connections with all the great diverging routes leading to the Atlantic coast, and also with Roads leading to the Ohio River and points South.

We offer the bonds at 90 and interest in currency, and, with our knowledge of the management and business of the Road, can recommend them UNQUALIFIEDLY as being SAFE FOR ALL INVESTMENT PURPOSES.

TURNER BROTHERS Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. ON COMPLETED ROAD.

TRACK CONNECTED BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO, AND THROUGH TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING IN A FEW DAYS.

The character of the road, and its unquestioned control of a large business in the immediate future, backed by the co-operation of wealthy capitalists, and experienced railroad men represented in its new direction, are a guarantee of the success of the Midland enterprise.

The earnings of the disconnected sections indicate a large and remunerative business on the completed road. Of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, less than $500,000 remain unmarketed, and the loan may be closed out at any moment.

For the present we are offering this limited amount for sale, and recommend them as a A FIRST-CLASS AND SAFE SECURITY.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY NEW SINKING FUND BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED. Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Geo. Opdyke & Co., BANKERS, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY. COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES. INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey. CONVERTIBLE BONDS DUE 1902.

For sale at par and accrued interest. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty-st.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., issue Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, No. 52 Wall-street.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS issued for use in Europe, China and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also, Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, Agent.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL-ST. Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JONES & SCHUYLER, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Offer for sale Railway and Miscellaneous Securities of the highest grade, paying from 8 to 11 per cent. per annum.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, July 14, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock on THURSDAY, 24th inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Certificates and Bonds:

$375,000 Certificates of the deficiences of 1872, payable Jan. 5, 1874.

$400,000 Bonds payable three years from date.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—A POSITION wanted in a banking and stock-brokerage house by a party who has had over fifteen years' practical experience in the business, and is familiar with all its details; would be very useful to a firm doing an extensive stock business; best references. Address W., Post-office Box No. 258.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000 TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S 7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

Issued for the Purchase of Steel Rails.

Principal Due 1893. Interest Coupons Payable 1st February and 1st August, in City of New-York.

The Directors of this Trunk Line, between Toledo and St. Louis, comprising with its branches over 600 miles of completed road, have decided, in order to accommodate the great increase of traffic, to relay the ENTIRE LINE WITH STEEL RAILS, experience having proved that by substituting steel for iron rails on roads doing so heavy a traffic the "saving" alone, without any allowance for increase of business, is sufficient to pay off at least four times the amount of this Mortgage before maturity, and have issued $5,000,000 of 7 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds, BEING THE ONLY 7 PER CENT. GOLD BOND issued by this or any of the old completed Trunk Lines.

The steady increase of business over this line will be rapidly and greatly augmented by its connection with the Canada Southern Railroad, (which will be open for traffic in a few weeks,) rendering the substitution of steel rails a necessity.

The net earnings for the years 1871 and 1872, after paying the interest on the Mortgage debt of the company, were largely in excess of the amount necessary to pay the interest on this Mortgage.

We now offer these bonds for sale AT NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The large earnings of this Road, with its future prospects, make this Bond, in our opinion, an undoubted security.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., NO. 27 PINE-ST.

Perkins, Livingston & Post, NO. 31 NEW-ST.

CITY OF ROCHESTER 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL 27, 1872, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO SUPPLY THE CITY OF ROCHESTER WITH PURE AND WHOLESOME WATER," THE SAID CITY IS AUTHORIZED TO BORROW AN AMOUNT NOT EXCEEDING THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, AND TO ISSUE BONDS THEREFOR, AND PLEDGE THE CREDIT OF THE CITY FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE SAME WITH INTEREST.

A. C. Wilder, Mayor, City of Rochester.

Roswell Hart, President, Board Water Commissioners.

We offer the above bonds for Sale at PAR and interest from July 1, and unqualifiedly recommend them as a FIRST-CLASS investment. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, with interest payable January and July, at the office of the Transfer Agency, the Union Trust Company of New-York, and are issued in COUPON or REGISTERED FORM.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO. Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND 7 Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, DUE 1892. COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The BOND is safe and profitable.

The ROAD is successful and increases daily in prosperity.

FOR SALE BY JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

HATCH & FOOTE BANKERS, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WE PAY FOR GOLD AT OUR COUNTER THE PRICE "BID" AT THE GOLD EXCHANGE, AND SELL IT AT THE PRICE AT WHICH IT IS "OFFERED," IN SUMS TO SUIT.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, NOW COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED. COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st. GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK STATE STOCK.

We offer for sale New-York State Six per Cent. Bonds having fourteen years to run.

The principal interest of these bonds is payable in coin, and is so expressed on the face of the bonds; and being the longest Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of either New-York State or the United States now in the market, they are unquestionably the best investment for savings banks, trustees, guardians, &c., now offered.

Bonds are $1,000 each, with coupons attached; or can be registered in certificates in sums to suit.

GWYNNE & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, July 11, 1873.

Proposals, sealed and properly indorsed, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock, WEDNESDAY, 23d inst., for the following Seven per Cent. City Bonds:

For public parks, $100,000, due in 1918.

For New-York Bridge, $295,000, due in 1923, 1924, and 1925.

The price offered in addition to accrued interest must be stated. All bids considered not for the interest of the city will be rejected. F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Department of Public Parks, until MONDAY, July 28, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for the whole or any part of the sum of $10,000 of Bonds of the town of King's Bridge, authorized by chapter 89, section 3, laws of 1873.

For particulars, see the *City Record.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 3, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons who may have claims against "The Atlantic National Bank, of New-York," that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof to Charles E. Strong, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in New-York City. JOHN JAY KNOX, Controller of the Currency.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 201 Broadway.

Cash Value of Assets, July 1	$1,168,956
Net Liabilities	97,780
Total Assets	$1,071,176

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

HENRY A. HOWE, President. P. NOTMAN, Vice Prest. and Sec'y.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., NO. 156 BROADWAY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1873.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 122 BOWERY and No. 200 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1873	171,475 76

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., payable on demand at the office, No. 122 Bowery.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873.

The Board of Managers of this Company has declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock, now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, TOGETHER WITH THE INTEREST due shareholders upon their PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after FRIDAY, 1st of August next.

The transfer-books will close this evening and remain closed until the morning of MONDAY, Aug. 4.

By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE, JUNCTION WORTH AND MOTT STS., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1873.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	210,000

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a regular Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable Aug. 1, 1873.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

LOUISVILLE, July 16, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will close on the 18th inst. and reopen Aug. 6, 1873.

Dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared payable Aug. 1, 1873. Dividend of New-York Stockholders will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 11th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMAN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, July 8, 1873.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD.

Holders of the Mortgage Bonds of this Railroad are requested to call at the office of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., before Aug. 1, to arrange for a lease of the Railroad to protect their interests.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1873.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on demand. CHAS. BAMBURG, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 South 4th-st., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS of this Company will be closed on June 30, and reopened on Monday, July 14.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on and after the 23d of July next to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 30th inst., all payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed; blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN. July 14, 1873.

Offices { No. 201 Montague-st., Brooklyn. No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY have declared a Quarterly Dividend of $2 per share, payable at the Union Trust Company of New-York on and after Aug. 1, prox.

The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 23d inst., and remain closed until Monday, Aug. 4. GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent.; also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 20, 1873, to July 1, 1873, inclusive.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. W. R. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1873.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., and also an extra Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per cent., both payable on demand. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. IN CASH will be paid to the stockholders on the 15th July.

The transfer-books will be closed from 20th June until morning of 21st July.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

WILLIAM RAYNOR, Secretary.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 3D-AV., COR. 9TH-ST., (BIBLE HOUSE.)

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Ten per Cent. will be paid on and after Aug. 1. Surplus over capital, July 1, 1873, $210,000; good business solicited. NATHAN C. ELY, President.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of (4) FOUR PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN TWENTY-THIRD-STREET STAGE, YESterday afternoon, a small BREASTPIN, composed of pearls, garnet centre. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 354 West 23d-st.

FURNITURE.

ZERO REFRIGERATORS, WATER, SARAtoga, and Newport Coolers, Ice-Cream Freezers, Sanitary-Room Coolers. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Get book. Refrigerators repaired.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE EMPLOYMENT COMPANY OF the City of New-York, incorporated by special act of the Legislature, No. 602 6th-av., formerly of No. 4 Union-square.—Families, hotels, restaurants, bankers, farmers, and others, are supplied with first-class help of all nationalities. References furnished by the company, and honesty guaranteed.

AT HANSEN'S NURSE AGENCY, NO. 204 6TH st., near Bowery.—Wet-nurses can be obtained from 10 to 4 o'clock; professional nurses, for sickness, at all hours.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—FOR FIRST-CLASS help of all nationalities, in any capacity, City or country, apply at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, AND Laundress, or Cook, Washer, and Ironer.—By a real tidy, neat Swedish girl, who is a desirable servant in every respect, and will give satisfaction in a good small private family; can come well recommended. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young Protestant girl in a private family; has unexceptionable references; is willing and obliging; understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR House-work.—By a neat, tidy girl, (a Swede,) who is a good chamber-maid and plain sewer; also understands all branches of house-work; best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 38 West 13th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 122 East 13th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, CHAMBERmaid, Waitress, &c.—By two extremely tidy young people, who are highly recommended; both thoroughly understand their work in every particular, and will be generally useful, or will do the entire work of a family between them; City or country. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS A THOROUGH plain cook; willing to assist with washing, or do all the washing for a small family; is a good laundress; has best City reference from last lady she lived with; left only on account of breaking up housekeeping; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable, competent young woman with unexceptionable references in a private family; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; VERY REspectable and excellent cook; can do French and English cooking; meats, game, poultry, soups of all kinds, pastries, creams, jellies, ices, side dishes of all kinds; good baker; best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK—COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—By an English Protestant young woman; very respectable and very good cook; also, laundress; can do family cooking in the nicest manner; good baker; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A GIRL TO DO COOKING, WASHing and ironing or general house-work; a respectful, economical and neat servant, a good cook, washer and ironer; highly recommended. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A hotel, Summer-house or any business place; can do all kinds of cooking, meats, pastry, cream, jellies, side dishes; French, English, American, &c.; country anywhere or City; best testimonials. Call at 335 4th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A SUPERIOR WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands both French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has good references and no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; competent to do all kinds of good plain cooking; good baker; no objections to the country; best City references. Apply at No. 130 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., candy store.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO Protestant girls, to go together; one as good cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and seamstress; City or country; good reference. Apply at No. 131 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS ORDER COOK IN a restaurant or small hotel; City or short distance in the country; is temperate and understands the business thoroughly. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO COLORED women, highly recommended from last employer; one is a good cook and laundress, the other a chamber-maid and waitress; very neat and obliging. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; understands all kinds of family cooking; is thoroughly experienced; first-class City references. Call at No. 169 West 22d-st., corner of 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A VERY CAPABLE GERMAN WOMAN, in a good family, to cook, wash, and iron, or cook alone; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over the blue store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer, and ironer; age twenty; City or country; is well recommended. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A SUPERIOR cook and bread and cake maker, who is willing to assist with the coarse washing; best references. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID—NURSE.—BY three girls, as cook, chamber-maid, nurse, or seamstress; in City or country; good references. Call at No. 279 Bowery, entrance on Houston-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable German girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker and seamstress will go out by the day or week; country preferred. Call at No. 1,413 2d-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE, neat, and tidy young German girl in a private family; has excellent references; is a good cook, and thorough laundress; is willing and obliging; understands milk and butter; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK OR COOKING.—BY A VERY neat young English woman, (Protestant;) has no objection to the country; understands her work in every respect; desires a good, steady home; will be recommended. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT lady, where she can assist a lady in her household duties and the care of children; sews neatly; best City references. Call for two days at No. 155 West 20th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, for general house-work; best of references. Apply or address Mrs. Menning, No. 303 Front-st.

LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Farm-Work.—By a young, neat, tidy, and well-recommended young woman; fully competent to fill either situation; kind and obliging; willing to assist at whatever may be required; City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av., (Bookham's.)

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman in a private family as first-class laundress; understands shirt-polishing, French fluting, and all kinds of fineries in the neatest manner; no objection to go out by the day; best of City references given. Call or address No. 334 East 59th-st.; ring first bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS a superior laundress; understands all kinds ladies' and children's fine washing and ironing, French fluting, &c.; has unexceptionable City references from her last employers; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS a few gentlemen's washing, at her own residence. Mrs. Higgins, No. 105 West 20th-st., top floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR LADY'S MAID. —By a nice, neat, young French girl who is a good seamstress, a nice hair-dresser, is fond of children, and has no objection to the country; can come well recommended. Apply at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an English Protestant young woman of experience with young and growing children; very kind and attentive to children and others; excellent seamstress; cut and fit, operate, dress-make; very competent and intelligent; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED GERman girl, to take care of children, or as chamber-maid. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; is willing and obliging and understands her business; or would do general house-work in a small family. Call at No. 288 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., first floor back room.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF GOOD ADDRESS AND some experience a situation in an office; rapid and correct writer; thoroughly responsible; best reference; engagement might begin in September. Address B., No. 27 West 18th-st., City.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge. Men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL.

Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A YOUNG MAN, COLORED, WANTS EMPLOYment to drive a truck or wagon; understands the care of horses; unexceptionable references as to honesty and character. Apply or address C. Buffet, No. 218 Division-st., in the grocery-store.

BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS part day work; is common at writing and figures, and has some knowledge of book-keeping; will prove honest and steady if place suits. Address J. H., Box No. 210 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SCOTCHMAN as coachman and groom; understands the care and treatment of horses thoroughly; also care of carriages and harness; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best City reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 79 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man, who has a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; can milk; has three and a half years' reference. Call or address Coachman, at J. C. Ham's Carriage Repository, East 4th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MAN of experience, who is willing to make himself generally useful. Address P. H. C., Allen House, No. 156 Hudson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

FARM-WORK, &c.—COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—By a Swedish man and wife, aged thirty years, no children; speak good English; understands all branches of farm-work, take care of horses, drive, milk, plain gardening, &c.; wife is a first-class cook, and can do all branches of house-work; can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, LATEly landed; can do all branches of farming, gardening, take charge of greenhouse, graperies, &c.; can also take care of horses and drive, and is a first-class milker. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, AS porter or clerk in a store, or to make himself generally useful; is intelligent, and has good references. Call for two days at No. 475 6th-av.

SPENCER FREEMAN, COLORED, OFFICES cleaned and taken care of, kalsomining, plastering and jobbing. Apply at No. 639 Greenwich-st.

USEFUL MAN OR COACHMAN.—BY A REspectable man, aged twenty-nine years; is well experienced as a coachman; can also do plain gardening, milking, edging walks, and general work about a place; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German, aged twenty-one years, with family in City or country; can take care of horses, and drive, milk, wait on table, &c.; is handy at most work; has good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

VALET OR NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED man as valet or nurse to an invalid gentleman; medical and family references. Address ——, No. 116 5th-av.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiterman; understands full charge of house; has three and a half years' first-class City references; good cause for leaving last employer. Address L. M., Box No. 37 Up-town Times Office, for two days.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter; speaks English thoroughly; has unquestionable City references, which will bear the strictest investigation, as to his abilities and character. Address H. C., *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR A MONTH or longer, a competent housekeeper, who brings only the best references and who thoroughly understands cooking and the management of a large household. Apply for two days at Presbyterian Hospital, 70th-st. and Madison-av.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE ON A COUNTRY-PLACE near the City; man as coachman and gardener, wife to do general house-work for a small family; good wages; must have first-class references. Apply at No. 602 6th-av., on Friday at 10 o'clock.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AMERICAN MAN as superintendent of a gentleman's country seat near New-York. Address, stating references, age, experience, &c., Post-office Box No. 3,294, New-York.

WANTED—A NURSE FOR GROWING CHILDREN in the country; must be a Protestant; good references required. Apply at No. 377 5th-av., on Friday, at 10:30 A. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL LIPPINCOTT, CHETWOOD BIRD, and JOHN J. MILLER, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said Court against the estate of Samuel Lippincott, Chetwood Bird, and John J. Miller, of County of Union, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property belonging to them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Stalls S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district. SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said District.

Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON HEINEMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Nos. 4,067 and 4,094.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 16th day of July, A. D. 1873.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Simon Heineman, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.

EMIL GEREFY, Assignee, No. 35 Mercer-st., New-York.

AUDLEY W. GAZZAM, Attorney for Assignee, No. 229 Broadway.

jy18-law3wF

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS T. DAY and BENJAMIN H. DAY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 13th day of September, 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Elias T. Day and Benjamin H. Day, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were, on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1870, adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN A. HULL, Assignee, No. 9 Ferry-st.

jy18-law3wF

NO. 4,049.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY W. SMITH, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 21st day of June, A. D. 1873.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry W. Smith, of Elizabeth, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for the six months immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

CHARLES M. HALL, Assignee, No. 5 Dey-st., New-York City.

jy4-law3wF

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—In the matter of JOHN K. SMITH and JAMES F. SMITH, bankrupts.—At the City of New-York, the 3d day of July, A. D. 1873.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John K. Smith and James F. Smith, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.

CHARLES SAVARY, Assignee, No. 239 Broadway, New-York.

jy4-law3wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO WORCESTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of David Dows & Co., No. 20 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of April, 1873.

DAVID DOWS, HENRY E. WORCESTER, } Executors.

ap25-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW CARRIGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Devlin, Miller & Trull, No. 113 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1873.

THOMAS H. O'CONNOR, Executor, &c., of Andrew Carrigan, deceased.

je13-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 113 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of January, 1873.

CHARLES WALL, SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, SAMUEL M. MEEKER, } Executors.

ja24-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL CORB BISHOP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Nos. 422, 424, and 426 East Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of March, 1873.

SARAH BISHOP, Executrix.

mh14-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGLAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of January, 1873.

WM. P. DOUGLAS, Administrator, with the will annexed.

f7-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY H. WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, No. 52 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1873.

CHARLES E. BUTLER, CHARLES H. WARD, } Executors.

je6-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DOUGLAS, the younger, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of January, 1873.

WM. P. DOUGLAS, Administrator, with the will annexed.

f7-law6mF

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between JOHN GRISCOM, PETER Q. VAN MIDDLESWORTH, and DANFORTH P. JENKINS, all of the City of New-York, under the firm of GRISCOM & CO., and between JOHN GRISCOM and PETER Q. VAN MIDDLESWORTH, under the firm name of GRISCOM & CO., were and each of them was dissolved on the 15th day of July, 1873, by mutual consent.

All debts owing to the said partnerships are to be received by the said PETER Q. MIDDLESWORTH, only, and all demands on the said partnerships are to be presented to him for payment.

Dated New-York, July 16, 1873.

JOHN GRISCOM. PETER Q. VAN MIDDLESWORTH.

OFFICE OF BOYD, VINCENT & CO., JOHNSTON BUILDING, No. 30 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873.

MR. ERNEST GROESBECK HAS THIS DAY retired from our firm. BOYD, VINCENT & CO.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the passage of this line will henceforth take a specified track for the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Scotia, Wednesday, July 16 | Abyssinia, Saturday, July 19
*Algeria, Wednday, July 23 | Batavia, Saturday, July 26
*Persia, Wednday, July 30 | Calabria, Saturday, Aug. 2
*Java, Wednesday, Aug. 6 | Siberia, Saturday, Aug. 16
Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 13

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

These and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $18, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 19, 1873.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

India.....Sat., July 19 | Columbia.....Wed., Aug. 6
Italia.....Wed., July 23 | Castalia.....Sat., Aug. 9
Anselia.....Sat., July 26 | Europa.....Wed., Aug. 13
Olympia.....Wed., July 30 | Anglia.....Sat., Aug. 16
Victoria.....Sat., Aug. 2 | Trinacria.....Wed., Aug. 20

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO
GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Best Steamers.	Wed. Steamers.
	Gold.	Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $85	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, good-ing best accommodation	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, July 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, July 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, July 26, 7 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, July 31, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Aug. 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Aug. 7, 9 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. Intermediate ship tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, July 19, at 1 P. M.
GEORGIC.....SATURDAY, July 26, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency.

Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For position of places and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.....Saturday, July 26
VILLE DU HAVRE.....Saturday, Aug. 9
PEREIRE.....Saturday, Aug. 23
ST. LAURENT.....Saturday, Sept. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.,) DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Cork, and all parts of Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 12 EAST RIVER, as follows:

ORMEBY, Kenny.....Wednesday, July 30
GREAT BRITAIN, Seaman.....Wednesday, Aug. 6
LADY LEGOTT, Hyatt.....Saturday, Aug. 9
ARAGON, Warman.....Wednesday, Aug. 27
CORNWALL, Gunner, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Intermediate, $45 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
Wharf, Pier 44 North River, foot of Morton-st.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

SCOTT, Gregan.....Saturday, July 19, at 1 P. M.
CANADA, Wheeler.....Saturday, July 26, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, Gardner.....Saturday, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
FRANCE, Gaspe.....Saturday, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, Brace.....Thursday, July 17, at 10:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60, $80, $100, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.....July 23, 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....July 30, 9:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE, JR.....Aug. 6, 3 P. M.
MICHIGAN, Capt. MORGAN.....Aug. 13, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. GUARD.....Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN.....Aug. 27, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NORSE-AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT.

Taking passengers and goods to Bergen, Christiania, and the principal Norwegian ports.

The splendid new power-ship
KONG SVERRE,
Capt. DANNEVIG, will leave her dock, Harbeck Stores, Brooklyn, on
TUESDAY, July 22.

Price of passage: Currency. Currency.
To London, first cabin.....$65 | Steerage..$30
To Bergen and Christiania, first cabin. 50 | Steerage. 30

The new steam-ship HAKON ADELSTON will follow on the 5th August.

For freight or passage apply to the Company's Agents,
FUNCH, EDYE & CO.,
No. 27 South William-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, July 22.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, July 29.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Aug. 5.

Supplementary mail per Pier 2:45 P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

.....PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 7 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Steerage only).....July —
CUBA (Havana and Mexico).....July 24
CITY OF HAVANA (Havana only).....July 31

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 53 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can find the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and consignment of baggage, &c. The best accommodation in procuring the traveler from imposition, and, as an agency or remembrance to which they are exclusively in most parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers can always be found at my office, where they can also find traveler's servants may always be obtained. Terms for the COURIER 50 CENTS, No. 3 Rue [illegible], near the Theater Jardin Turia.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

GLAMORGAN.....July 30
PEMBROKE.....Aug. 20
GLAMORGAN.....Sept. 10
PEMBROKE.....Oct. 1

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$55 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33

Drafts for $1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

July 22.—Steamer COLON, Capt. S. F. GRIFFIN, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer ARICOTA, Capt. ANDUZE, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at San Diego, Acapulco, Manzalan and Manzanille; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Juan del Sur, Panama, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about July 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

H. J. BULLAY, Supt. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Fred't.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

FLORIDA, Capt. MCKENZIE, SATURDAY, July 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Wednesday, July 16.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BURRY, on Saturday, July 19.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 13 North River.)

For Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, and Venezuela, ARIEL, Capt. JONES, July 19.

For Turk's Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, ATLAS, (new,) Capt. PORTER, July 30.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

HERMANN, Capt. WEIR.....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

Steamer SYLVAN DELL, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND. Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chamber-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.

NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,307 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 36th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 227 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,

From foot 23d-st., East River.

EXCURSION

Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM
WILL LEAVE

MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.

FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:00, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st. All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—

On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 35, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M. for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 23d-st. fifteen minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE

Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, (except Sundays,) at 5 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAYTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—LANDING

at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO COAST ISLAND.—Steam-

er METAMORA leaves daily, 26th-st. East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Peck-slip, 9:40 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

GREENWICH AND STAMFORD PASSENGERS will for the present take the steam-boat

ARROUSOS from Pier No. 37 at 3:15, and Pier 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Stamford by special boat at 7:30, and Greenwich 8:15 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE

new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; an hour's short half railroad ride.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT

Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Eagous. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL, and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY

Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL WASHINGTON will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 5 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE

PROVINCES via new steam-ship PALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE

NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip and New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT

FOR NEWPORT
and all the intermediate landings.
The popular steam-boat
NELLY WHITE,
Capt. JACOB DAVIS,
will commence her regular trips
On SUNDAY, May 25,
Leaving Barclay-st. at 9 o'clock in the morning; leave Newport at 4 P. M. Return.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR

Newburg, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, and Iona Island.

The favorite steam-boat
JESSIE HOYT,
Capt. JAMES SHERMAN,
leaves Pilot-house, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 34th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Fare for the excursion, $1.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50,

BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st. north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-

st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 14th.....7:00 A. M.	Monday, 14th...11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th...8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 15th...12:00 M.
Wednesday, 16th.8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 16th.1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 17th..9:30 A. M.	Thursday, 17th..2:00 P. M.
Friday, 18th.....10:00 A. M.	Friday, 18th.....2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 19th..12:00 M.	Saturday, 19th...4:00 P. M.
Sunday, 20th.....7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 20th.....3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 20th.....6:30 P. M.	

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for

Red Bank, and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Fri., 18th.....3:00 P. M.	Fri., 18th.....9:30 A. M.
Sat., 19th.....3:30 P. M.	Sat., 19th.....10:00 A. M.
Tues., 22d.....7:00 A. M.	Mon., 21st.....3:00 P. M.
Wed., 23d.....8:00 A. M.	Tues., 22d.....3:00 P. M.
Thurs., 24th...8:00 A. M.	Wed., 23d.....3:00 P. M.
Fri., 25th.....8:00 A. M.	Thurs., 24th...3:00 P. M.
	Fri., 25th.....3:00 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG,

A. Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the DAILY POWELL, Saugerties, Ysetty-st., Pier No. 89, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON

Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:50 A. M. and 8:20 P. M. Sunday, 8:20 P. M.; via P., W. & B. R. R. at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:30, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia and Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 5:20, 6:10, 8, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 5:20, 6:10, 8, 9 P. M.

For Rahway, 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 noon, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 8 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 3:30, 7 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:49 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily, 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M. and 4 P. M., via "Pennsylvania Air Line." Sunday, 3:50 A. M. and 6:40 P. M., 4:05 and 10:13 P. M., via P., W. and B. R. R. Sunday, 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 10:25, 11:20, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 8:05, 7:25, 8:44, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 3:22, 6:40, 6:50, 11:20 A. M., 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. | J. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Manch Chunk, Avenue C cars from Chamber-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.

NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,307 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 36th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 227 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,

From foot 23d-st., East River.

EXCURSION

Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM
WILL LEAVE

MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.

FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:00, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st. All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—

On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 35, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M. for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 23d-st. fifteen minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE

Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, (except Sundays,) at 5 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAYTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—LANDING

at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO COAST ISLAND.—Steam-

er METAMORA leaves daily, 26th-st. East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Peck-slip, 9:40 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

GREENWICH AND STAMFORD PASSENGERS will for the present take the steam-boat

ARROUSOS from Pier No. 37 at 3:15, and Pier 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Stamford by special boat at 7:30, and Greenwich 8:15 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE

new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; an hour's short half railroad ride.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT

Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Eagous. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL, and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY

Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL WASHINGTON will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20;

MONMOUTH PARK.

THREE RACES YESTERDAY.

THE THREE-MILE RACE WON BY STOCKWOOD —ALICE MITCHELL AND MARY CONSTANT, OTHER WINNERS.

The attendance at the races yesterday was about the same as on the day previous—that is to say, rather light. There are some advantages to the visitor in this state of affairs. To be sure, the excitement is less than when the crowd is large, but, on the other hand, the comfort is greater. One is not crushed out of all shape, his hat is not smashed over his eyes, nor the breath knocked out of him in the rush for the cars at Sandy Hook. He passes through the small gates there at which his ticket is demanded without absolutely risking his life, and the ten or twelve miles of car travel from this point to the course is taken with that degree of comfort which comes from having a seat to one's self, instead of sharing it with four other heated travelers, and having six others filling the space between the front of one's seat and the back of the next, as is generally the case when the rush is heavy. But the advantages of a light attendance do not cease here. There is a vast difference between the attentive restaurant-keeper at the grand stand, as he appears on a light day, and the same individual, brusque and repellant, when his customers surge up to the counter by the hundred. "What can I do for you, Sir?" he inquires seductively, when you come into the room monarch of all you survey. "Take your turn!" is the aggressive order he gives you, when, after a desperate struggle, you have succeeded in reaching the bar, through a dense mass of other struggling beings, every one of whom seems fighting for a front place with a desperation born of extreme hunger or raging thirst. Of course, there is the further advantage of selecting at ease the best point on the stand to view the race, and having room enough for even the most excitable individual to swing his arms in without danger to one's hat or nose. The sum of these trifles of comfort makes a lightly attended day rather desirable than otherwise to the habitué. Yesterday was one of these. The programme for the day showed only three races, the second being a heat race. The first run, for the West End Hotel Stakes, was not attended with much excitement. The favorite was Alice Mitchell, and she did not disappoint her backers. McGrath's Tabitha, which came out decked in the usual green and yellow ribbons, made some hard running for a time, but fell off before the close, and the favorite came in ahead after a very closely contested race. The second race was distinguished by Utica and Shylock running a dead heat. Before the race, Carver had been the favorite; but the first run showed him so badly that he went away down in the betting, while Shylock and Mary Constant, who had won the first heat, came up. There was considerable doubt, however, as to the merits of the several horses, and pools were found to sell on Shylock against the field, better than on the several horses singly. On the third heat Mary Constant came in victor, and considerable money changed hands, as in the first pools she had sold as fourth choice. Those who had bought tickets on her in the Paris mutuals realized handsomely. The third and last was a three-mile race, for which the powerful horse Stockwood was the favorite. The effect of this long distance on the four horses which ran was terrible. Only the winning favorite seemed to come out with strength enough to walk, and even he had been severely punished. Wheatley ran so well that it was evident the full powers of the horse had not been brought out in the race on the day previous; and he came in second. Merryman broke down, after a most gallant run. It was thought that his shoe had broken and cut into the hoof as did Longfellow's, but it appeared that the suspensory ligament of the fore-leg had been strained till it broke. The fierce courage of these blood-horses was shown in this accident, for dreadful as it was the animal continued to run, when every bound must have been agonizing. He came in third, and was slowly led off to the stable, limping painfully, his last race run. Gorlitza, the fourth, could not come up to the judge's stand, but stood still a few yards short of it, the picture of distress. All four horses were dripping with perspiration, and great clots of blood bedaubed their flanks, where the jockeys had deeply driven their spurs in urging the fainting yet courageous animals to the last rush. Long races are always most cruel; and this one seemed to be shockingly so.

THE WEST END HOTEL STAKES.

The races were inaugurated with the fillies in the West End Hotel Stakes, a renewal of the Monmouth Oaks—a mile and three-quarters. There were twenty-seven entries in the stake, and eight were marked as starters, and but six went to the weighing-stand These were, H. P. McGrath's ch. f. Tabitha, by Tipperary, out of the Greek Slave, by imp. Glencoe; R. W. Welden's ch. f. Minnie W., by Planet, out of Edina, by imp. Knight of St. George; Wm. Cottrill's ch. f. Alice Mitchell, by Planet, out of Volga, by imp. Glencoe; A. Belmont's b. f. Medora, by Kentucky, out of imp. Camilla, by King Tom; W. M. Conner's b. f. Sunrise, by Planet, out of Ultima, by Lexington; J. W. Weldon's ch. f. Quits, by imp. Eclipse, out of Columbia. It was expected that the race would be contested between Sunrise and Alice Mitchell, and consequently the betting was pretty even between the pair, as will be seen by the following quotations:

Alice Mitchell	$200	$200	$200
Sunrise	210	220	200
Medora	25	40	45
Minnie W.	35	35	35
Field	20	30	35
Total	$500	$525	$515

THE RACE.

They were started from the quarter-pole, and when the drum tapped Quits was first away, Sunrise second, Tabitha third, Alice Mitchell fourth, Minnie W. fifth, and Medora sixth. As they went down the backstretch Tabitha went up to the front and Alice Mitchell followed her up. When they passed the half-mile pole Tabitha was showing the way, two lengths in front of Alice Mitchell, while Quits was third, Sunrise fourth, Minnie W. fifth, and Medora four lengths in the rear. When they came round the lower turn Tabitha got away three lengths, but at the three-quarter pole she was two lengths in advance of Alice Mitchell, who was a length ahead of Sunrise, while Minnie W. was fourth, Quits fifth, and Medora sixth. When they came into the homestretch Minnie W. challenged Sunrise and took the third place from her. When they passed the stand, finishing the first three-quarters of the race, Tabitha was still showing the way by two lengths, with Alice Mitchell second, a length before Minnie W., who was half a length in advance of Sunrise, while Medora was fifth, and Quits sixth. As they went round the turn Alice Mitchell began to close upon Tabitha, and when they passed the quarter-pole the latter was but a length in advance of her. Minnie W. was at the saddle-girth of Alice Mitchell, while Sunrise was lapped on Minnie's quarter. As they went along the backstretch Tabitha began to quit, and when they passed the half-mile pole she had fallen back to the fifth place. Alice Mitchell was now three-quarters of a length in advance of Sunrise, who was a length before Minnie W., she being four lengths in front of Medora, while Tabitha was fifth and Quits sixth. As they came round the lower turn Alice Mitchell got a length away from Sunrise, who was lapped by Minnie W., the latter moving up, and when they passed the three-quarter pole Alice Mitchell was showing the way a length in advance of Minnie W., who had taken the second place from Sunrise. Coming up the homestretch Alice and Minnie W. had the others beaten, and came away from them. After a hard struggle between the two Alice Mitchell won the race by half a length in 3:18.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—West End Hotel Stakes; a renewal of the Monmouth Oaks; value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each; play or pay; for fillies, foals of 1870; the winner of the Monmouth Oaks to carry five pounds extra; the second to receive $200, and the third horse $100, out of the stakes; a mile and three-quarters.

W. Cottrill's ch. f. Alice Mitchell, by Planet, out of Volga, by Glencoe.... 1
R. W. Walden's ch. f. Minnie W., by Planet, out of Edina.... 2
A. Belmont's b. f. Medora, by Kentucky, out of Camilla.... 3
H. P. McGrath's ch. f. Tabitha, by Tipperary, out of Greek Slave.... 0
W. M. Conner's b. f. Sunrise, by Planet, out of Ultima.. 0
J. W. Weldon's ch. f. Quits, by Eclipse, out of Columbia.... 0

Time—3:18.

THE MILE-HEAT RACE.

This race was for a purse of $500, for all ages, that had not won during either meeting, the winner taking $400, the second $75, and the third $25. The entries were J. Coffee's br. c. B. G. Carver, by Lightning, dam La Victime; J. G. K. Lawrence's b. c. Shylock, by Lexington, dam Edith; J. F. Chamberlin's b. f. Mary Constant, dam Lass of Sydney, and R. W. Walden's b. c. Utica, by Lexington, dam Kitty Clark. The pools sold as under before the first heat:

Coffee, (B. G. Carver,)	$100	$120	$250
Walden, (Utica,)	60	90	299
Lawrence, (Shylock,)	60	100	175
Chamberlin, (Mary Constant,)	70	80	110

FIRST HEAT.—Shylock jumped off two lengths before Utica, B. G. Carver third, and Mary Constant last. The latter ran past her horses on the Club-house turn, and was nearly lapped on Carver at the quarter-pole. Coffee's colt led into the lower stretch, where Mary Constant got on even terms with him, and, after a splendid race, beat him home by half a length; the same distance separating Carver from Utica. Shylock, who did not go for the heat, was last. Time—1:49.

SECOND HEAT.—Pools sold as follows after the first heat:

Shylock	$100	$300	$320
Utica	80	200	360 field.
Mary Constant	75	165	
B. G. Carver	40	70	

Mary Constant led to the quarter, with Carver lapped on her, and Shylock head and head, with Utica a length behind the pair. On the backstretch all the four were bunched, and at the half-mile Mary Constant and Carver were still lapped, Shylock third, and Utica last. Carver was beaten at the turn into the homestretch, and after a splendid race home between the other three, the trio went under the string so close together that no one could tell which had won until the judges pronounced it a deadheat between Utica and Shylock, the pair being only a neck before Mary Constant. Time—1:49¾.

THIRD HEAT.—Pools now sold as under:

Shylock	$270	$220
Field, {Mary Constant, Utica}	$375	$280

Utica made the running from the start, with Mary Constant lapped on him, and they ran thus for over three-quarters of a mile, when Mary Constant quitted him, and won the heat and race by two lengths. Shylock, who was last throughout, beaten a neck for second place. Time, 1:53¼.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE—Purse $500; for all ages for horses that had not won during either meeting; $400 to first, $75 to second, and $25 to third horse; mile heats.

J. F. Chamberlin's b. f. Mary Constant, by War Dance, dam Lass of Sydney	1	3	1
R. W. Walden's b. c. Utica, by Lexington, dam Kitty Clark	3	0	2
J. K. Lawrence's b. c. Shylock, by Lexington, dam Edith	4	0	3
J. Coffee's br. c. B. G. Carver, by Lightning, dam La Victime	2	4	r.o.

Time—1:49, 1:49¾, 1:53¼.

THE THREE-MILE RACE.

This was for a purse of $800, for all ages, divided into $650 for first; $100 to second, and $50 to the third horse, had four runners: A. B. Frandlin's b. c. Gorlitza, by Lexington, dam Schottische; J. F. Chamberlin's c. c. Wheatley, by War Dance, dam by Glencoe; D. J. Bannatyne's c. h. Stockwood, by Asteroid, dam Alabama, and F. M. Hall's b. h. John Merryman, by Eugene, out of La Rose. The pool-betting was as under:

Stockwood	$610	$800
Golitza	250	560
Merryman	240	320
Wheatley	120	210

John Merryman took up the running before they had gone quarter of a mile, and, quickly opening a gap of six lengths, held it throughout the first mile, Stockwood being second, and Wheatley third. On the second mile Merryman's lead was increased to ten lengths, but on coming up the stretch Wheatley closed so rapidly that, as they went under the string, he was at Merryman's saddle-girths; Stockwood third, and Gorlitza, who seemed unable to go the pace, which was far from fast, last of all. Merryman led for half a mile on thr last mile, when Wheatley collared him, and both turned into the homestretch abreast. Just at the moment that the fielders were exulting in the anticipated victory of Merryman, who looked all over a winner, he suddenly faltered, and his jockey knew the game and gallant horse had broken down. At the distance Stockwood collard Wheatley, had him beat in a few strides, and won the race by two lengths, Wheatley twenty lengths before John Merryman, and Gorlitza beaten off.—Time, 5:49¾.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $800, for all ages; $650 to first, $100 to second, and $50 to third horse; three miles.

D. J. Bannatyne's ch. c. Stockwood, by Asteroid, dam Alabama.... 1
J. F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Wheatley, by War Dance, dam by Glencoe.... 2
F. M. Hall's b. h. Merryman, by Eugene, dam La Rose.... 3
A. C. Franklin's b. c. Golitza, by Lexington, dam Schottische.... 4

Time—5:49¾.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY MURDERS.

Matthew Fitzpatrick, who was placed upon his trial at White Plains on Wednesday afternoon, upon an indictment for murder in the first degree, in having caused the death of his wife at Yonkers in May last by choking her, yesterday morning withdrew his former plea of not guilty, and entered a plea of guilty of manslaughter in the second degree. District Attorney Briggs proceeded to narrate the circumstances connected with the discovery of the body of the murdered woman, her horrible condition when found, and the cause of death as far as could be ascertained, together with the prisoner's statement in regard to the manner in which he had occasioned her death. These facts, in connection with the trouble he had had, and would have in proving it to be a case of murder in the first degree, inclined him to accept the plea of manslaughter in the second degree, but he desired the views of the Court in the matter. Justice Pratt, after a consultation with his associates on the bench, remarked to the District Attorney that he would be justified in accepting the plea, which he then did.

The prisoner, on being called upon for anything he had to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, said that his wife was a very bad woman; that she was drunk nearly all the time; that she had threatened frequently to take his life; that she was guilty of freedom with other men; that he had been obliged to put both his children, two young girls, away, for she would not have them in the house. She was determined to have them out of her way, in order that she might carry on with other men, as he was fully prepared to prove. Mr. Larkin, counsel for the prisoner, had previously remarked that his client had always borne a most excellent character wherever he had lived, and was esteemed by rich and poor alike. The Court sentenced Fitzpatrick to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison. Lorenz Erhardt, who was found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, in having stabbed and caused the death of John Morrison, of Melrose, while engaged in an affray on the premises of the former, was sentenced to the State Prison for the term of six years, being one year less than the extreme penalty, in consideration of his good character in the neighborhood where he resided previous to the homicide.

CHILDREN'S PICNIC IN JERSEY.

The Pavonia Club, a Republican organization originated in Jersey City over two years ago, did good work in the last Presidential campaign. Its members, numbering 110 good men, have continued their association, and, as a consequence, are not only a respectable political body, but they find themselves possessed of more money than they know what to do with. There are some men in that club pre-eminently good, and well deserving of the club and the country. Visions of gold watches, suitably inscribed, and a handsomely-framed set of resolutions, are, in such circumstances, the refuge of trading politicians. Some good, easy member of the club, however, mildly suggested a nice, social picnic, a respectable reunion—a perfectly legitimate way of disposing of the surplus funds. But the gentlemen of the Pavonia had thoughts beyond themselves, and they said, "Come, let us think of the poor, suffering children. We can enjoy ourselves when we please; let us, therefore, give them a picnic after the style of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.' The suggestion was immediately acted upon, and preparations were at once made to carry out the idea. The co-operation of the superintendents of the mission-schools was solicited, and the joint conference resulted as follows: No less than 1,400 tickets for the excursion have been issued among the little ones, who are quite excited over the event; 3,500 sandwiches are to be prepared for consumption; 1,700 butternut-rolls, 1,700 delectable cakes, milk, raspberry-syrup, ice-water, and other Summer delicacies will be furnished in abundance. A steward and fifteen assistants will cater to the wants of the excursionists, and THE TIMES Punch and Judy show and a brass and string band will accompany the party. The barge Walter Sands will leave from Pavonia-avenue at 8 A. M. to-morrow for Dudley's Grove, and will return early in the evening. Fifty members of the club, including two physicians, will accompany the party. The officers of the Pavonia Club are: Isaac Gospill, President; Charles F. Case and Henry T. Lee, Vice Presidents; John F. Jenne, Treasurer; M. Duke Tilden, Secretary; Alex. D. Hamilton, Sergeant at Arms, and Wm. Plimley, Thomas Edmondson, and John C. Delavergne are the Executive Committee of this practical Pavonia Club.

FOLLOWING WALWORTH'S EXAMPLE.

A considerable crowd collected in the neighborhood of John-street and Broadway, yesterday afternoon, to witness an angry altercation between an old gentleman and a young man. It transpired that the parties were father and son, which seemed to heighten the zest of the gaping throng. After a scuffle between the pair, the young man retreated with a discolored eye and a bruised cheek. The father wished to leave the crowd and avoid a renewal of the *rencontre*, but the son followed, insisting on continuing the quarrel, and on being remonstrated with by some of the spectators, he drew a pistol and would have discharged it at the old man but for the parties around, who threw up the lad's arm, and almost forced him to put by the weapon. He made frequent attempts to again renew his unnatural strife, but the father retired, and friends brought the young man away. The names of the parties are unknown.

DISPUTED OWNERSHIP.

The Jersey City authorities and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company seem likely to become involved in a struggle for the possession of that portion of Plymouth (formerly Mercer) street lying between Hudson and Greene streets. The company has gradually absorbed the street by means of its tracks, and about eight months ago the Aldermen passed a resolution ordering the obstructions removed. The matter remained in abeyance until yesterday, when Street Commissioner Van Keuren, at the instigation of Samuel McLaughlin and Mr. Mullone, property-owners, sued out warrants before Justice Seymour for the arrest of all persons obstructing the streets, and there is probably a very pretty fight ahead. The company claim that the portion of Plymouth-street in dispute was included in the property they pay tax on by consent of the City Attorney, Mr. Wm. A. Lewis. This statement is denied by Mr. Lewis, who says that neither he nor the Railroad Tax Commissioners have power to vacate a public street in that summary manner, even had they the desire.

A NEW CAMP-MEETING.

PROSPECT GROVE.

THE OPENING AT SHELTER ISLAND—PROSPECTS OF A LARGE ATTENDANCE—THE CAMP GROUNDS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PROSPECT GROVE, Thursday, July 17, 1873.

As the name "Prospect" is not a specially distinctive one, it is perhaps best that I should, in the first place, have it clearly understood what particular Prospect it is that this letter refers to, more especially as the place is a new one. There are probably dozens of "rising" new towns and places of Summer resort in different parts of the country that have been complimented with that alluring name; and as it cannot truthfully be said that "*every* Prospect pleases," and as this one invariably does, it is doubly important that the world should know where it is.

Prospect Grove, then, is the name given to the camp-meeting grounds on Shelter Island, which is at the extreme end of Long Island, 100 miles distant from New-York, opposite Greenport, the terminus of the erratic railroad of Mr. Charlick. A little over a year ago the Shelter Island Grove and Camp-meeting Association bought about 300 acres on this island, on the north-western side, now called Prospect Grove, which they have since been laying out and improving, with both a religious and a worldly object in view, the first being the establishment of a camp-meeting ground like that at Martha's Vineyard, and the other the selling or leasing of lots and cottages to respectable families desiring to spend the Summer in a pleasant country place not too far from New-York. Well-known and wealthy churchmen and business men of Brooklyn compose the association, for the most part. Everything seems to be satisfactorily conducted thus far, the great natural advantages of the place being improved as rapidly as possible. No liquor-saloons or other objectionable institutions are permitted to locate here, and the comfort and quiet of the families who have made the Grove their Summer residence are conscientiously looked after. A hotel accommodating 150 guests has been built—and it is almost an anomaly among Summer hotels, for it has neither bar nor billiard-room. Six frame cottages have been put up for the use of those attending camp-meetings, and twenty more are to be erected. A rostrum and pulpit have been constructed in a beautiful spacious grove, with comfortable seats all about in the open air, for the religious meetings. A commodious chapel has been built for the same purpose when the weather will not permit of out-door services, and other improvements are being made by the association, such as laying out walks, carriage-roads, building bathing-houses, steam-boat wharf, &c. There are beautiful walks and drives in the vicinity, over the undulating hills, and the views from the hill-tops are ever-changing in the loveliness of the winding shores of the innumerable little bays and inlets made by the irregular shape of the island.

The camp-meeting opened yesterday afternoon. The attendance is as yet rather small. Between 400 and 500 have arrived, including those at the hotel, but before the expiration of the ten days during which the camp will last, at least double this number will probably visit it. About twenty tents have been erected, all of which are engaged by families and parties, and nearly all are occupied. Many of the people now here are members of Brooklyn and Williamsburg churches, but Sag Harbor, Greenport, Hempstead, and other Long Island towns and villages are well represented. The Connecticut shore is just opposite this part of Long Island, and a number from New-Britain, New-London, and other towns in that State, have come here instead of going to Martha's Vineyard, and portions of congregations even further away seem also to have chosen Shelter Island in preference, Methodists living in Boston and in Northampton, Mass., having journeyed here. But it is not the Methodists alone who seem to be interested in this camp-meeting, for there are Baptists, Episcopalians, Congregationalists, and other Protestant churches, in the representation here.

The meeting was opened on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the grove, the ceremonies being very simple, consisting only of the usual services of the Methodist Church. Rev. George Taylor, of the Willett-street Church, New-York, preached the sermon. Services were also held in the evening, Rev. Mr. Latham, of Providence, delivering the discourse. To-day three religious meetings were held, and this will be the minimum number every day during the remainder of the encampment. Dr. C. K. True preached this morning, Dr. John Parker, of the Seventh-street (New-York) Church, this afternoon, and Dr. Goodsell, of Sag Harbor, this evening. The exercises on Sunday next will be particularly interesting, and will doubtless be witnessed by large numbers who will arrive on Saturday to return to business and their homes on Monday.

The eminent preacher, Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, will deliver the sermon at the principal service in the morning, and there is also likely to be a love-feast and an experience-meeting. Among other divines who are expected to be present during the encampment are Dr. Duryea, of Brooklyn; Dr. Eddy of Washington; Dr. Davis, of the Simpson Church, Brooklyn; Dr. Kettell, of Hartford; Mr. Haines, of the Hanson-place Church, Brooklyn; Dr. Birch, of Greenpoint; Rev. George Lansing Taylor, of Hempstead; Dr. Payne, of Norwalk, and many others. The services have all been very quiet and undemonstrative since the opening of the camp; and to one who had heard the current stories of camp-meeting fervor bordering on extravagance, and who had witnessed much of it among the colored people of the South, this was a matter of great surprise. It is by the amount of this physical manifestation of intense feeling that the success of a camp-meeting seems to be popularly judged; but it cannot be a true index, in some cases, at least, for there is a quiet earnestness about the manner in which nearly all those here participate in the services, that can leave no doubt of their sincerity. Hospitality toward strangers, and universal good feeling and sociability seem to prevail everywhere in the camp, and one would be a churl, indeed, not to feel softened and kindly toward his fellows amid the beautiful surroundings of this grove. There is no shouting and violent and incomprehensible gesticulation, but there is a world of meaning in the earnestness with which the simple, old-fashioned, familiar hymns are sung; and even one classed with the worldly-minded cannot but be deeply impressed by it, much more so, I cannot help thinking, than by that religious intoxication, which must be an exception to the universal rule, if it is not followed by a reaction.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 17.—The Industrial Congress assembled at 9 o'clock this morning. A resolution was adopted emphatically protesting against the importation of cheap labor.

The Committee on Co-operation reported as follows: That we recognize in co-operation the most feasible plan for the adjustment of differences between labor and capital, and that this Labor Congress recommend the enactment of efficient laws for the protection and encouragement of co-operative associations in the several States.

The Committee on Arbitration reported the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, It is evidently necessary to devise a more peaceable plan of settling difficulties between employers and employes than by strikes, they being usually detrimental to the interest of both parties; we recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That it is deemed advisable by this Congress that all unions adopt a system of arbitration, and that all members of the industrial classes be urged to cast their votes for no man unless he be pledged to use his vote and influence toward the adoption of laws making arbitration a legal means of settling difficulties between employers and employes.

THE CHOLERA.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 17.—There has been seven deaths from cholera in the Ohio Penitentiary since last night. The average time of the sickness of the patient was eight hours. The guards and outside attendants who are not shut up in the cells at night have been entirely free from the disease.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 17.—There was only one death from cholera reported to-day.

ROBBERY ON A CUNARD STEAMER.

A pretty serious robbery occurred on the Cunard steamer Algeria, either in port on the other side or during the passage. When the hold was opened on the arrival of the vessel at Jersey City, yesterday, it was found that a trunk belonging to a lady passenger, named Maxwell, had been broken open, apparently with a marlinspike, and diamonds valued at £2,400 stolen. Other trunks had also been ransacked, as was evident from the fact that some broken jet ornaments, and a passport belonging to Col. Young were found on the floor. Mrs. Maxwell, the owner of the property, is the wife of a Salt Lake City merchant, and her husband was to meet her at Omaha. She placed the matter in the hands of a detective, and said she would telegraph instructions after consulting her husband. She then took the train for Omaha. The company deny that they are responsible for the loss, for the reason that the rules require that all valuables shall be deposited with the purser.

CRICKET.

WALTHAM, OF MASSACHUSETTS, VS. ST. GEORGE'S, OF NEW-YORK.

A game of cricket was played yesterday on the grounds, foot of Ninth-street, Hoboken, N. J., between the Waltham Club, of Boston, and the St. George's Club, of New-York. Play commenced at 12 o'clock, the St. George's Club going to the bat. They played well, and retired, scoring 49 runs. The Walthams followed, and made 56 runs. In the second innings, Jones made a splendid hit over the fence, for which he received 6 runs. Lemon also made a good hit to the fence, and by running fast scored 6 runs. The entire game was very interesting, and was witnessed by a large concourse of spectators. The match was decided in favor of the Waltham Club by the result of the first innings, the game not being finished. The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE'S.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Smith, c. Wemyss, b. Morehouse	18	c. and b. Morehouse	4
Jones, b. Eastwood	6	c. Sullivan, b. Butler	13
Lemon, l. b. w., b. Eastwood	0	c. Hadley, b. Morehouse	9
Harcomb, b. Eastwood	2	c. Gorse, b. Butler	6
Moeran, b. Eastwood	6	c. Sullivan, b. Morehouse	8
Barnshaw, c. Tinker, b. Morehouse	5	b. Butler	4
Gibbs, not out	8	st. Morehouse, b. Goodnow	19
Talbot, b. Eastwood	4	run out	3
Sleigh, c. Harrington, b. Morehouse	0	c. Sullivan, b. Goodnow	15
Eyre, b. Eastwood	3	not out	2
Van Buren, c. Garse, b. Eastwood	1	b. Eastwood	1
Byes 1, leg-byes 1	2	Byes 7, leg-byes 1, wides 2	10
Total	49	Total	94

RUNS SCORED AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

Innings.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	
First	9	9	17	17	31	34	37	40	45	49	—49
Second	5	20	26	43	49	61	79	90	94	94	—94

WALTHAM CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Sullivan, hit wicket	0	not out	4
Harrington, l. b. w., b. Smith	0	b. Moeran	2
Gorse, b. Jones	10	retired hurt	9
Morehouse, b. Moeran	7	b. Moeran	0
Eastwood, b. Jones	11	not out	3
Wemyss, b. Jones	1	b. Moeran	0
Tinker, c. Talbot, b. Moeran	3		
Hadley, b. Moeran	3		
Butler, not out	12	b. Jones	8
Goodnow, b. Jones	0		
Griffin, c. and b. Jones	0		
Byes 3, leg byes 4, wides 1, no balls 1	9	byes 2, leg byes 1	3
Total	56	Total	29

Runs scored at the fall of each wicket:

WALTHAM CLUB.

Innings.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	
First	1	4	22	24	26	29	40	48	48	56	—56
Second	1	10	14	25							

Umpires—Messrs. J. Smith and Butler.
Time of Playing—Six hours and thirty minutes.

A match will be played on Wednesday next at Hoboken, between the Staten Island and the Manhattan Clubs.

A STATUE FOR W. H. SEWARD.

The preliminary steps having been taken for the erection of a statue of the late W. H. Seward, in Central Park, a meeting of the subscribers to the fund was held last evening, at the residence of Richard Schell, Esq., No. 22 West Twenty-first-street. Mr. Geo. F. Forrest was elected temporary Chairman, and Mr. Lawrence A. Jerome, Secretary. After organizing, Hon. Richard Schell was elected permanent President of the Memorial Association; Alex. W. Harvey, Secretary, and Geo. J. Forrest, W. H. Appleton, Lawrence Jerome, an Executive Committee. The President and Secretary were afterward made *ex officio* members of the committee. It was moved and seconded that the subscriptions be lodged with the Union Trust Company, which resolution was adopted. The Executive Committee was empowered to contract for a colossal statue, and a delegation was appointed to wait on the Park Commissioners, and request them to select a site for the statue. Mr. Randolph Rogers, the well-known American sculptor, was present, and submitted several designs and drawings. The committee did not select a model, but it is understood that they are in favor of a model in a sitting posture. The statue will be modeled in Rome and cast in Munich, and will weigh, exclusive of the pedestal, about seven tons. The cost will be $25,000, the marble pedestal included.

MINOR CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

John Foley and Patrick Connors, who assaulted Officer Byrnes in the lager-beer saloon No. 31 Grand-street, Wednesday, were yesterday committed by Justice Cox in default of $300 bail to answer at Special Sessions. Thomas Brooks was held by Justice Scott to await the result of injuries inflicted on John Laberty. The prisoner quarreled with Laherty and stabbed him in the groin, hip, and thigh. The wounded man is in Bellevue Hospital. Henry Kumell, Jr., a butcher, of No. 229 East Forty-sixth-street, was committed to answer by Justice Scott, yesterday, on a charge of stealing silverware, valued at $143, from the house of Maria Montgomery, No. 120 East Nineteenth-street. Henry Wilson was committed, in default of $2,000 bail, yesterday, by Justice Cox, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with snatching a watch from the pocket of James J. Stanton, of No. 52 Franklin-street, Wednesday afternoon. Thomas Smith, of No. 107 Third-avenue, was arraigned before Justice Cox, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged by his employer, Henry C. Overin, of Overin's Express, with collecting a bill of $43 belonging to the complainant, and appropriating the money to his own use. He was committed to answer. Geo. Brown, aged twenty-eight years, a vagrant, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by jumping overboard from the wharf at the foot of Christopher-street. He was rescued by Wm. Bell, of the steam-boat Water Lily. John Larkin, aged nineteen years, of No. 425 East Sixteenth-street, and Thomas Brooks, aged seventeen years, of No. 406 East Sixteenth-street, quarreled yesterday morning, and during the fight which ensued Larkin received two severe stab wounds in the thigh. Brooks was locked up. Patrick Crimmins, of Eighty-first-street and Third-avenue, while getting off the front platform of car No. 162 of the Third-avenue line, fell and sustained severe injuries. John Beatty, aged thirteen years, residing in Williamsburg, fell through the hatchway from the fourth floor of the Methodist Book Concern building, No. 200 Mulberry-street, and sustained serious injuries. August Devorest, aged thirty-five years, of No. 439 West Thirty-sixth-street, had his left arm crushed by the hammer of a spile-driver while he was at work yesterday morning at No. 26 Leonard-street. David Drummond, aged fifteen years, of No. 745 Sixth-street, while at work at McAlpin's tobacco factory, fell through the hatchway from the fourth floor to the basement and was seriously injured. During a fight at No. 49 White-hall-street last evening, with an unknown man, Michael Dougherty, aged forty years, of No. 63 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, was severely cut about the head and face.

RECEIVERS OF STOLEN GOODS.

There are three great receivers of stolen property in this City who continue to defy the authorities. Their immense profits are devoted in many instances to purchasing their freedom, and no sooner is one member of either family apprehended, than all the rest, united in a common bond of crime, give substantial aid in the shape of money and intrigue. During the reign of the Tammany District Attorney, scores of indictments against these receivers were lost, and District Attorney Phelps will now have a good opportunity of showing a strong contrast, in the case of Mrs. Henrietta Harris, wife of Hirsch Harris, and her daughter, Augusta Harris, alias Louisa Perle, wife of "French Charley," the notorious burglar. Less than a year ago, Hirsch Harris, while imprisoned in Newark, paid the handsome sum of $7,000 to secure his freedom. It would now seem that his wife and daughter intend to play the same game. On Monday last, Capt. Clinchy, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested both women and found stolen property in their possession. But Mrs. Mendelbaum, of Avenue A, who paid the counsel of Wesley Allen, the burglar, has interested herself in the case, and yesterday the prisoners were bailed so as to afford them an opportunity of "fixing" the complainant. George W. Butts, the liveryman, and David Miller, of No. 52 Bayard-street, became security for the Harrises. Miss Harris openly boasted that she would "beat" the District Attorney, and have the case quietly settled. Capt. Clinchy and the police officials, who have been troubled for years by the Harrises, intend to ask District Attorney Phelps to bring the case up for trial at once, in order that the Harrises may not have an opportunity to display their peculiar tactics.

WEST SIDE EYE INFIRMARY.

A meeting of the incorporators of the West Side Infirmary for the Eye and Throat was held last evening, and the following officers elected: President, Cyrus Curtiss; Vice President, Alfred Wagstaff, Jr.; Treasurer, Dr. Kenneth Reid; Secretary, Dr. Stephen de Wolfe; Executive Committee, Henry W. Johnston, F. W. J. Hurst, and Alfred Wagstaff, Jr.; Surgeons, Dr. Kenneth Reid and Stephen de Wolfe. The institution is founded on the system of the Clinique of Paris, and will afford gratuitous medical aid to the poor of this City and State.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The directors of the German-American School in Eighty-fifth-street, gave a children's festival to the pupils of the school at Rubenstein's Park yesterday.

Alphonse Brett had Albert Day, a lawyer, arrested yesterday in an action for libel. The order of arrest was issued by Judge Daniels in the Supreme Court, and bail was fixed at $1,500.

There will be music in the Central Park, on the mall, to-morrow, commencing at 4 P. M. Mozart, Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Meyerbeer, and other celebrated masters will be remembered.

At 7 o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the second floor of C. Farnum's furniture-factory, No. 410 Bleecker-street. Damage to stock $200. The building is owned by P. M. Wilson; damage $300; fully insured.

The Municipal Committee, appointed to examine the tax-books of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Wards, met yesterday, and organized, with Alderman Koch as Chairman. They will commence the examination next Tuesday.

The official returns for the first six months of the present year show a decrease in German immigration as compared with the returns of the corresponding period of last year. This applies to New-York, Baltimore, and New-Orleans.

Francis Gustave Culberg and Frederick Plack were held to answer by Commissioner Davenport, yesterday, on a charge of smuggling ninety dozen kid gloves on the steamer Caledonia. The goods were discovered at No. 105 Greenwich-street.

Coroner Young held an inquest yesterday in the case of Mary Jane McFall, a work-girl, who died from injuries received by falling down the hatchway of No. 20 William-street. The jury censured the owners of the building for not having the place properly secured.

John Sgiwa, a grocer, at No. 417 East Eighteenth-street, was committed to Ludlow-street Jail yesterday, by Commissioner Davenport, on a charge of selling tobacco without paying the special tax. His wife states the man is insane, and asked that he be sent to a lunatic asylum.

Wm. M. Graham, the late President of the Wallkill Bank, indicted for a $100,000 defalcation, was brought before Mr. Commissioner Osborn, yesterday, and was discharged on $25,000 bail to appear for trial next term. His sureties were his mother and some other of his relatives.

An unknown man, apparently an Irish laborer, about thirty years of age, was found sick and unconscious on the third floor of the unoccupied dwelling, No. 1,288 Third-avenue. He was removed to the East Fifty-ninth-street Police Station, where he died soon after. The remains were removed to the Morgue for identification.

Alderman Van Schaick sailed yesterday in the steamer Silesia for Europe. He was escorted down the bay by a delegation of the Common Council. The Alderman intends to consult the leading financiers abroad about his proposition to create a consolidated loan of $150,000,000 in behalf of this City.

Don Jose M. Maygora, the late Cuban Agent, was buried in Green-Wood yesterday. The funeral ceremonies took place in the church on Twenty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Rev. Mr. De Palma officiating. Gen. Villejo Valdo Mendez, J. J. Robantes, Flavio Cuineros, George W. Brown, and Pablo Battle were the pall-bearers.

A meeting of the Working Boys' Protective Association was held last evening at the Cooper Institute, John J. Joyce in the chair. The ladies in the vicinity of Tompkins-square having entered a protest against allowing the working boys to play ball there, a committee of five was appointed to wait on the Park Commissioners and compromise the matter, by suggesting that they be allowed to play ball on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. A number of new members were enrolled.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury: From arrears of taxes, assessments, water-rent and interest, $15,552 06; assessments for street openings and improvements and interest, $3,225 14; market rents and fees, $1,778 75; Croton-water rents and penalties, $17,054 94; permits to tap water-pipes, $153; connections with sewers and drains, $330; sale of sewer-pipe, $253 56; permits for street stands, show-cases, signs, &c., $1,497; licenses and fines, $1,522. Total, $41,366 45.

BROOKLYN.

Yesterday Judge Gilbert granted a mandamus compelling Controller Schroeder to pay to Thomas McCann $2,500, or eighty per cent of the amount due on a contract for improving Eastern parkway.

Detective Campbell, of the Second Precinct, yesterday arrested Mary McGinniss, formerly a domestic in the Hotel Brunswick, New-York, from which she disappeared on March 23 last, with $2,000 worth of diamonds which belonged to Mrs. Mitchell, wife of the proprietor.

There appears to be nothing new in the Goodrich case. Mr. David Goodrich, the father of the murdered man, yesterday claimed the watch, chain, and other property of his son, from the Coroner. He was informed that the articles were in possession of the District Attorney, and would be used as evidence on the trial.

Yesterday Pauline Sholken, the domestic thief, was identified by representatives of numerous families whom she had victimized. Mr. Chas. D. Koppel, of No. 166 East Sixty-sixth-street, New-York, stated that after a few days' service in his family she had bound and gagged his wife and walked off with about $800 worth of clothing and jewelry.

The funeral of the late Ethelbert P. Mills, who was drowned on Tuesday morning last at Coney Island, will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The ceremonies will be performed in the Second Unitarian Church, of which the deceased gentleman was an influential member. Yesterday morning the trustees of Brooklyn Art Association held a meeting and passed appropriate resolutions.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A boy ten years old, named Leonard Myers, whose parents reside in the City of New-York, while on a visit to Purdy's Station, went to bathe in the Croton River and was accidentally drowned. Coroner Weeks was sent for to hold an inquest upon the body, but on his arrival at the place of accident he was informed that the body had been improperly removed to the City.

LONG ISLAND.

The adjourned inquest concerning the death of McLane, who was killed at Long Island City, last Friday, by being run over by a train on the Long Island Railroad, was resumed last evening. The engineer, fireman, and other witnesses were examined. The jury could not agree on a verdict. Eight thought the Railroad Company were to blame, the rest censured the engineer.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Central Railroad track through Plainfield is to be elevated.

A Jersey City contractor, named Berrill, was thrown from his wagon yesterday, and seriously injured.

John Lester, a child nineteen months old, was run over by car No. 60 of the Broad-street line, in Belleville-avenue, last evening, and killed.

Mrs. Mary Long, who was so terribly injured in Newark on Wednesday by the explosion of a kerosene can from which she was pouring oil into the fire, died yesterday.

The house of D. Ranges, in Washington-street, Hoboken, was entered yesterday morning, and a gold watch and jewelry and wearing apparel, valued at $400, stolen. The thieves escaped.

Ex-Constable Thomas McNeil, of Hudson, who was sent to the Penitentiary for nine months for having falsely imprisoned a woman, and who had served four months of his term, has been pardoned.

A game of base-ball was played in Jersey City, yesterday, between the Sarsfield Base-ball Club (deaf and dumb) of Jersey and the Irving Yale of Hoboken. The former were victorious by a score of 44 to 25.

The public school teachers of Jersey City have not received their salaries for June. As the new Board of Finance has not yet succeeded in borrowing any money, though appointed in June last, it does not look as if they would receive their money very soon.

Charles Schallinger, a Newark smoothing-iron polisher, was seriously injured yesterday by an iron slipping from the wheel and flying in his face. His face was laid open to the bone from his left eye through the nose to the mouth. He will be disfigured for life.

The Jersey City Board of Police Commissioners last night suspended Officer Broodmeadow for conduct unbecoming an officer in refusing to pay his fare on a horse-car, and Officer Heath for twenty days for being off his post. The pay-rolls for the first half of July, amounting to $7,800, were passed. The quarterly report of Chief of Police Champney was made, showing 1,356 arrests by the force.

The New-Jersey Historical Society has resolved to purchase from ex-Gov. Randolph and his associates the Washington head-quarters at Morristown, recently purchased by them with that object. Stock to the amount of $50,000, in shares of $100 each, will be issued to pay for the building—the price being $25,000—and to establish a fund for its proper maintenance.

CITY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 73°; 6 A. M., 72°; 9 A. M., 71½°; 12 M., 76°; 3 P. M., 81½°; 6 P. M., 79°; 9 P. M., 72°; 12 P. M., 70°. Average temperature yesterday, 74¾°.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 17.—Cattle receipts, to-day, including 45 cars reported to arrive, 824 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 6,256 head, or 368 cars, against 379 cars for the same time last week; market slow at yesterday's prices; but little stock in yards to operate with; about 700 head disposed of; sales, 343 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,103 lbs. to 1,425 lbs., at $5@$6 30; 159 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,049 lbs. to 1,320 lbs., at $5@$6 12½; 18 head Ohio Stags, averaging 1,074 lbs., at $3 87½; 81 head Indiana Steers, averaging 1,353 lbs., at $5 75; 115 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,014 lbs. to 1,421 lbs., at $4 75@$6 30; 19 head Iowa Steers, averaging 1,086 lbs., at $5. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,400 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 15,000 head, against 11,400 head for the same time last week; market moderately active at yesterday's prices; sales, 937 head Canada Lambs, ranging from 58 lbs. to 69 lbs., at $7 50@$8 50; 14 head Canada Sheep, ranging from 99 lbs. to 128 lbs., at $5@$5 25; 118 head Michigan Sheep, averaging 73 lbs., at $4 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,100 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 14,800 head, against 13,300 head for the same time last week; market a shade higher; but little stock offering; prices nominal at $5 10@$5 20.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Cattle dull; receipts, 1,800; sales of good smooth shipping Steers at $5 50@$5 60; fair do., $5@$5 25; butcher's Cows, $3 50@$4 50; shipments, 2,400. Live Hogs active and higher; receipts, 7,500; sales at $4 90@$5 12½ for Yorkers and Canada lots; $4 60@$5 for New-England; market closing strong; shipments, 6,000. Sheep dull; receipts 569; quality poor.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 17.—Cattle dull at ¼c.@⅜c. lower; very best on sale to-day, 5¾c.@7c.; those generally voted first quality, 5c.@5¾c.; medium or good fair quality, 3⅞c.@5c.; receipts, 1,560 head; sales, 1,326 head. Hogs in good demand, and market bare of stock at ¼c. higher; sales at 6¾c.@7¼c.; receipts, 5,210 head. Sheep—Improved demand; fair to good, 3½c.@4½c.; good to extra, 4½c.@5c.; receipts, 2,955 head.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Montreal, from Liverpool.—Mrs. J. Manning, Miss Mary Manning, C. J. Manninger, Jr., D. R. Rutherford, Pat. Heneberry, Robert McCann, John McCann, R. Kennedy and wife, H. P. Cornwall, Richard Evans, F. Johnstone, C. Belton, Mrs. Wilson and child, Horace Wall and wife, Miss Kate Fogarty, S. Ferton, Mat. Ryan, John Ryan, W. J. Joseph and wife, Wm. Tulford, W. E. Fuller, Wm. Downie, David Harden, J. S. Johnstone, Miss Emily Delaney, John Woolf, Jas. Eastern, N. G. Brickerdike, C. Story, Mr. Gibbins, J. Costa, Henry Gilman, Capt. Jas. Aikens and wife.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Havana.—Cirilo Santiago, Albert Hernandez y Otero, Joseph A. Fesser, Adolfo Fesser, Salvador Fesser, Carmen Melero, Ricard de Zaldo, T. Codina, J. J. del Poso, Ignacio Placencia, F. Delgado Rodriguez, Alexander Patterson, Arnold Stanger, David Sasse, Alvaro Sanchez, Joseph Whypple, Anto Buxeti, Francisco Buxeti, Estela Buxeti, Antonia Buxeti.

In steam-ship Pennsylvania, from Glasgow.—Gen. Jerome B. Wass, Capt. A. D. Scribner, Wm. Crawford, Marion Lowe, John Simpson and wife, Eliza McMaster, Edward McMaster, Thomas Dever, Jennie Cameron, Annie Cameron, John Cameron, J. C. Speedy, James Malone, J. M. Thomson, John Coy, J. Ging.

In steam-ship Australia, from Glasgow.—Mrs. Gordon and 3 children, Miss Gordon, Geo. H. Newall, Frank R. Newall, Thos. W. Bicknell, Rev. M. Lindley and wife, Edward Norton, Jas. S. Kennedy, Jas. S. McNab, Wm. C. Chalmers and wife, Mrs. Milne, Philip Burgon, Jas. G. Nunn.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Magnolia, for Savannah.—Chas. Chapman, John H. Deppish, C. T. Roberts, Michael Hennessy, Michael Bowen.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4:44	Sun sets	7:28	Moon rises	12:05
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.					
Sandy Hook	2:35	Gov. Island	3:24	Hell Gate	4:46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, July 17.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of New-York, (Br.,) Leonard, Liverpool, via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Silesia, (Ger.,) Hebich, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Magnolia, Cheeseman, Savannah, Ga., Wm. R. Garrison; S. C. Walker, Sherrein, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Ann Eliza Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Elizabeth, Clark, Baltimore; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland; El Cid, Smith, Norwich; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks Miako, (Br.,) Anderson, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Medelford, (Swe.,) Isberg, Aarhuus, Tetens & Bockmann; Maggie Storms, (Br.,) Brown, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Admiral Tegethoff, (Ger.,) Roher, Bremen, C. Luling & Co.; Victoria, (Norw.,) Johnston, Riga, Funch, Edye & Co.; Edeline, (Br.,) Halloway, London, F. Spring & Co.; Peter Rohland, (Ger.,) Bohn, Konigsberg, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Eunice, (Aust.,) Ballanch, Belfast, Ireland, Slocovich & Co.

Schrs. Minerva L. Wedmore, Terry, Washington, N. C., Z. Mills; Maggie Quinn, (Br.,) Foster, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Agile, Roberts, Newbern, N. C., Madison, Holmes & Son; Tampico, Brishoff, Indianola, Texas, Evans, Ball & Co.; Laura Gertrude, Risk, Fernandina, Fla., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Australia, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow July 5, and Moville 6th, with mdse. and 231 passengers, to Henderson Bros. July 13, lat. 47 34, lon. 51 04, passed ship Lake Michigan, (of Glasgow,) bound W.

Steam-ship Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Braes, Glasgow July 4, and Larne 5th, with mdse. and 18 cabin and 49 steerage passengers, to Austin, Baldwin & Co.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana 4½ ds., with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Bark Due, Fratelli, (Ital.,) Messina, Cadiz 36 ds., with wine and salt to Phelps Bros. & Co. July 10, lat. 36 29, lon. 69 3, spoke bark Atlantic (Russ.,) hence for New-castle, England.

Bark Atlantic, (of New-Haven,) Dickerson, St. Pierre, Martinique, 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Margaret Edwards, (of Aberdeen,) Andrews, New-Haven, in ballast to S. L. Merchant & Co.

Brig Anna Lindsley, (of St. John, N. B.,) McComber, Hillsboro, N. B., 12 ds., with plaster for Newark.

Brig Crescent, Faulkner, of and 12 ds. from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Wotherspoon Bros.—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Venture, (of Hantsport, N. S.,) Holmes, Vieques, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to R. L. Bacerra—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Julia F. Carney, (of Boston,) Turner, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to order—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Annie Tower, (of Orland,) Sparks, Eleuthera 10 ds., with fruit to James Douglas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Mary F. Pike, (of Lubec,) Good, Dorchester, N. B., 10 ds., with building stone to G. P. Sherwood—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Capella, (of Dorchester, N. B.,) Harper, Rockland, N. B., 10 ds., with building stone to G. P. Sherwood—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Co.

Schr. Robert King, (of Boston,) Raingeard, Caibarien 12 ds., with sugar and melado to Fernandes & Calvo—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Sea Lark, (of Lubec,) Miller, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Albert Pharo, Bingham, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. John Manlove, Carr, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Evergreen, Turner, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Sarah Maria, Hall, Providence.
Schr. Gov. Cony, Hatch, Providence.
Schr. Frank Merwin, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Jas. M. Baylis, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. D. A. Berry, Waters, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. E. J. Raynor, Mitchell, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Tunis Bodine, Silvia, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. John Warren, Magar, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Moses Eddy, Barry, Providence.
Schr. Eli Townsend, Nichols, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. L. D. Jarrard, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. J. B. Bleecker, Thompson, Stonington.
Schr. Niagara, Morton, Stonington.
Schr. Geo. Savage, Savage, Stonington.
Schr. Tennessee, Pillsbury, Vinalhaven, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.
Schr. Horatio Nichols, Baker, Somerset.
Schr. Starling, Hayes, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.
Schr. T. J. Owens, Simpson, Bridgeport.
Schr. Chauncey, St. John, Parsons, Bridgeport.
Schr. Ida, Deering, Taunton for Elizabethport.
Schr. Honest Abe, Connery, Newport.
Schr. Lucy Wright, McMary, Newport.
Schr. R. K. Potter, Ellsworth, Greenport.
Schr. Geo. W. Middleton, Baker, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Josie, Look, Addison, with spiling to Snow & Richardson.
Schr. Dolly Varden, Allen, Addison, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.
Schr. Elisha, Brooks, Hawkins, New-Haven.
Schr. N. & H. Gould, Wixon, Pawtucket for Baltimore.
Schr. W. F. Washburn, Saulsbury, Pawtucket.
Schr. J. B. Young, Barrett, Pawtucket.
Schr. Artist, Baker, Harwich.
Schr. Ada Herbert, Gould, Gloucester.
Schr. S. K. Lane, Fuller, Yarmouth.
Schr. Caspian, Metcalf, Bangor, with lumber to Bel Bros.
Schr. George & Albert, Humphrey, Bangor, with lumber for Jersey City.
Schr. Angola, McLane, Salem.
Schr. Adelphi, Allen, Bristol, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.
Schr. Almenack, Brown, Nantucket, with fish to Samuel Miller.
Schr. Charles Matthews, Lunt, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.
Schr. Thomas Ellis, Kelly, Dennis, with fish to Samuel Crowell.
Schr. Ella F. Crowell, Crowell, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Barbara, Cranmer, Virginia.
Schr. L. H. Hopkins, Predmore, Virginia.
Schr. Stephen Morgan, Van Cleif, Baltimore.
Schr. Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Providence.
Schr. Sarah Bulkley, Bulkley, Providence.
Schr. Jane, Haggerty, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Justina, French, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. James Henry, Treworgy, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.
Schr. Francis Hatch, Fales, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Onward, Leland, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.
Schr. Neptune's Bride, Grier, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son.
Schr. Wm. Penn, Hopkins, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr. Wm. Deming, Mitchell, Calais, with lumber to order.
Schr. Montezuma, Allen, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. Panthea, Johnson, Hartford, for Rondout.
Schr. Billow, Ball, Hartford.
Schr. Caroline & Cornelia, Crowley, Somerset.
Schr. Hannah Westbrook, Littlejohn, Portland, for Jersey City.
Schr. Rival, Johnston, Portland, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. Ringdove, Wheeler, Calais, with lumber to order.
Schr. Stacee, Mondell, Cherryfield, with lumber to order.
Schr. E. Snow, Pendleton, Thomaston, with lime to J. A. Haviland.
Schr. Orion, Osborn, Baisbee, with stone to order.
Schr. Emma & Ellen, Fay, Hartford.
Schr. Staten Islander, Miller, Hartford, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Ella Frances, (of Mt. Desert,) Dodge, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Wotherspoon Bros.
Schr. Robin, McGowan, Port Caledonia, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to order—vessel to F. Talbot & Co.
Schr. Frances Ellen, (of Lubec,) Cousins, St. George, N. B., with spiling to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr. Almeda, (of Pembroke,) Pratt, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.
Schr. Nelson, (of St. John N. B.,) Wright, Hillsboro, N. B., 9 ds., with plaster, for Newark.
Schr. John S. Moulton, (of Addison,) Crowley, St. George, N. B., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.
Schr. Olive, (of Addison,) Reynolds, Two Rivers, N. S., 15 ds., with spiling to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Port Chester.
Schr. Josephine, Brown, Glace Bay, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job.
Schr. Victor, (of Addison,) Plunkett, Sand River, N. S., 12 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.
Schr. Uncle Tom, (of Addison,) Look, Shulee, N. S., 10 ds., with spiling to order.
Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River, for Rondout.
Schr. J. H. Borden, Dodge, Fall River, for Rondout.
Schr. Northern Light, Ireland, Fall River, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Connecticut, Pendleton, Fall River, for Philadelphia.
Schr. J. R. Safford, Westgate, Fall River, for Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River, for Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. D. G. Floyd, Clifford, Fall River, for Rondout.
Schr. Sunbeam, Riley, Fall River.
Schr. E. Lesell, Pendleton, Fall River.
Schr. M. J. Chadwick, Gage, Fall River, for Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. G. W. Cummins, Bolt, Fall River.
Schr. Maggie Turner, Turner, Fall River, for Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. R. B. Smith, Boman, New-Bedford.
Schr. Thos. Potter, Handy, New-Bedford.
Schr. H. A. Taber, Boman, New-Bedford.
Schr. Louisa Frances, Winchester, New-Bedford.
Schr. Elm City, Kelly, New-Bedford.
Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Sag Harbor.
Schr. Texas, Champlin, New-London, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Rhode Island, Hawley, New-London.
Schr. Wm. Gray, Allen, New-London.
Schr. Baltimore, Francis, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.
Schr. C. P. Shultis, Young, New-Haven.
Schr. Luna, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Henry Lemuel, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Native, De Hart, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Belle Seaman, Steelman, New-Haven.
Schr. Mary Louisa, Crowell, Boston.
Schr. J. G. Collyer, Crosby, Boston.
Schr. Hannah Willetts, Bolt, Boston.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. E.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Silesia, for Hamburg; City of New-York, for Liverpool; Magnolia, for Savannah; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; ship John Bright, for San Francisco; bark Miako, for London; brig Aloha, for Kingston, Jam.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 17.—The British steam-ship Suffolk, of the Panama and West India Transportation Company, which has been employed in laying the cable between the West Indies and Florida, arrived here this morning from Key West, and will go into dock for thorough repair.

BOSTON, July 17.—Arr. steamers Seminole, from Savannah; Neptune, from New-York; bark Helena, from Liverpool; brigs Alice Starrett, from Philadelphia; James Crosby, from Aquadilla; Annie Ingraham, from Salt River, J. A.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 17.—Arr. brig Helena, from Rio, for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore, bark Maggie V. Hugg, from Rio; brig Chowan, do.

Sld. bark Sulan, for New-York.

Arr. revenue steamer Colfax, from a cruise off Hatteras. Reports passed in for Baltimore, brig Georgia, from Navassa; supplied brig Alpha with stores yesterday, 7 miles S. of Cape Henry, from New-York.

LEWES, Del., July 17.—Arr. brig Manson, from Cardenas, for orders, and bark G. H. Jenkins, from Rotterdam.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 17.—Arr. steam-ship G. W. Lord, from Philadelphia.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., July 16.—Arr. bark James Primrose, (Br.,) Salt Key 13 ds. for Gloucester; brig J. W. Drisco, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; schrs. Searsville, Savannah 10 ds., for Boston; Isabella Jewett, Seaford, Del., for Boston; Abbie Dunn, Philadelphia, for Boston; Sunbeam, Bridgeport, for Camden; Ann, Port Johnson, for Salem; Birchard and Tarry, Bangor, for Baltimore.

Sld. schrs. Sunbeam, Abbie Dunn, Mary Lymburner.

Wind from N. E. to S., moderate.

July 17, arr. brig Edith Hall, Baltimore, for Boston; schrs. Clara, New-York, for Newburyport; Wm. Martin, Elizabethport, for Boston; Alaska and Benjamin Strong, Portland, for New-York; R. Baraca, Pine Hill, for New-York; W. F. Ritchie, Nantucket, for New-York. Wind N. E., moderate.

DISASTER.

The bark Memento, (Norw.,) Hey, from Rio Janeiro for this port, went ashore this A. M. near Squan Inlet, N. J. She was in charge of a pilot at the time, and lies in a good position.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

MOVILLE, July 17.—The Anchor line steam-ship Anglia, Capt. Small, from New-York July 5, for Glasgow, touched at this port yesterday and proceeded.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
BRAZILIAN DIAMONDS,
FINEST QUALITY,
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LARGE FANS
JUST RECEIVED, PLAIN AND PAINTED.
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UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

STATEMENT
OF THE
TRAVELERS

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY.
HARTFORD. Conn., July 1, 1873.

ASSETS.

Real estate owned by the company	$67,000 00
Cash in bank and hands of agents	202,409 18
Loans on first mortgage real estate	975,347 56
Loans on personal and collateral security	65,859 73
Deferred premiums (being balance of semi-annual and quarterly premiums)	59,542 91
Accrued interest	38,466 40
Commuted commissions	14,171 60
United States Government bonds	355,710 00
State and municipal bonds	115,060 00
Railroad stocks and bonds	139,080 00
Bank stocks	325,306 00
Railway Passengers Assurance Company Stock	156,000 00
Total assets	$2,513,893 38

LIABILITIES.

Claims unadjusted and not due	$173,839 88
Reserve for reinsurance, life department	1,349,568 00
Reserve for reinsurance, accident department	204,672 97
	$1,728,080 85
Surplus as regards policy-holders	$785,812 53

☞ General Accident Policies by the year or month, and Life or Endowment Insurance, at low cash rates. Apply to any Agent, or write to the Company. New-York office, No. 207 Broadway.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
EXCHANGE ON
LONDON,
PARIS,
BERLIN,
FRANKFORT,
BREMEN,
VIENNA.
Cable Transfers,
Circular Letters,
Commercial Credits,
ON
JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
NO. 41 LOMBARD-ST., LONDON.
Cable Transfers Upon Vienna Direct.

FINE DIAMONDS
AT LOW PRICES.

	Currency.
One Fine White Brilliant, 2 carats	$350
One Fine White Brilliant, 2½ carats	400
One Extra Cut Round Brilliant, 5¼ carats	1,100
One South African Brilliant, 5¾ carats	800
One Pair Solitaires, very choice, 9½ carats	2,200
One Pair Solitaires, very choice, 4 carats	700

These goods are at much less than usual prices, and one stone especially, the 5¼ carats at $1,100, is very fine and very cheap.
HOWARD & CO.,
NO. 222 5TH-AV.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, ACTIVE YOUNG woman, as cook, to assist with washing; excellent reference. Call or address No. 453 West 33d-st.